# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER


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BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1941—VOL. XXXIII, NO. 146

** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

# Bay State Aids Defense; British Pilot Plan Final; Axis Again Claims Salum

**The World's Day—May 17, 1941**

### New England: Bay State Defense Facilities

**Vast Massachusetts** industrial facilities for defense were disclosed by Associated Industries report. [Page 14.]

**Lack of strong leadership** in Massachusetts Republican party was disclosed in Bedford Airport battle. [Page 15.]

**Small house construction** in Massachusetts is approaching mass production scale. [Page 11.]

**Parent-Teachers Association** growth is traced to awakening of need to strengthen the community for democracy. [Page 1.]

### Washington: Training of Britons Approved

**A high War Department official** disclosed final approval of plans to train several thousand British pilots a year in the United States. The first group will begin receiving instruction next month, he said, in civilian flying schools under Army contract and in advanced training centers of the United States Army. In addition, the British will open some civilian schools of their own here, with the United States furnishing planes and equipment and Britain paying the instructors.

**Federal production** of war materials and Federal power to force private industry to produce materials necessary for defense were approved by the Senate in major defense moves. [Page 1.]

**Rear Admiral Arthur J. Hepburn,** former Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, who yesterday took over the Navy's expanded Public Relations Office, asked for a voluntary censorship on the arrival of warships of friendly foreign neutrals in American waters as well as on movements of American and British vessels.

**President Roosevelt** asked Congress for $60,000,000 for the construction of new vessels and shore facilities for the Coast Guard.

**The Senate** approved an amended House bill giving the Office of Production Management broad statutory control over the disposition of raw materials and military equipment. The measure now goes back to the House for consideration of the Senate's action in eliminating a provision which would have set up a priorities division outside the OPM under supervision of the Munitions Control Board.

### In Africa: Axis Claims Recapture of Salum

**Recapture by Axis forces** of the Egyptian border town of Salum—which yesterday fell into British hands—was claimed in Berlin and Rome dispatches.

**Reports from Cairo,** British headquarters, continued to claim that Salum was in British hands, and that British forces were battering at Fort Capuzzo, across the Egyptian border in Libya.

**Thousands of British veterans** were stated in Cairo to have been transferred to the North Africa front from East Africa, where 38,000 Italians were said to be trapped at Amba Alaji under the leadership of the Duke of Aosta.

### Americas: Political Affray in Santiago

**Santiago, Chile** (AP)—Fernando Pinto, Radical delegate from Rancagua, was shot and killed and four other Radicals wounded last night when a group of 30 men attired in uniforms of the Popular Socialist Vanguardists, formerly known as Nazis, staged a demonstration outside the Radicals' convention hall here. Police were reported to have arrested 18 persons after a follow-up raid of Vanguardist headquarters.

**Buenos Aires, Argentina** (AP)—Fire which broke out in storehouses at the Rio Santiago naval arsenal 40 miles south of here destroyed an electric workshop and four other buildings before being brought under control. Officials indicated the cause of the fire had not been determined.

**Panama, Panama**—Doubling the United States Navy and a standing Army of 2,500,000 would be minimum requirements for defending the Western Hemisphere against a Nazified Europe, military authorities estimate. In the last of 12 articles on "South America Between Two Worlds," The Christian Science Monitor's Pan-American specialist concludes that ties of South America to Europe make isolation of the hemisphere impracticable. [Page 3.]

### Iraq Area: Italian Warplanes Arrive in Iraq

**Italian warplanes** have arrived at airdromes in Iraq and Syria, according to an official dispatch from Istanbul, Turkey, made public in Rome.

**Bomber activity against the British**—presumably by German or Italian warplanes—was reported in an Iraq Army communiqué stating that the British-held Cineldebane camp had been attacked and damaged.

**A French protest** against British bombing of Syrian airports was reported lodged by Gen. Henri Dentz, French High Commissioner in Syria. ([Page 1.]

**British mining of waters** of the Eastern Mediterranean was intimated in an Admiralty warning that these waters, except for Turkish territorial waters, were dangerous to shipping.

### National: Baptists Want More Aid to England

**Birmingham, Ala.** (AP)—The Southern Baptist Convention adopted a resolution urging the United States to increase aid to England and to cease supplying war materials to Japan. The resolution also advocated a quickened national defense effort and prayed that a "righteous peace may soon be granted."

### Air and Sea: 11,285 Men Lost by British Navy

**British naval losses** in personnel since war began total 11,285 officers and men killed and missing, the Admiralty announced. Of these 4,260 were known fatalities.

**Luftwaffe attacks** were renewed during the night, concentrating on the British industrial Midlands, presumably Birmingham. British bombers attacked Germany's industrial city of Cologne. [Page 4.].

### Far East: Mass Air Attack on Chungking

**Japanese warplanes** numbering more than 50 attacked the Chinese capital at Chungking, inflicting about 100 casualties and widespread damage.

**Clarence E. Gauss,** new United States Ambassador to China, arrived at Hong Kong aboard the liner President Garfield, preparatory to flying to Chungking.

**Japanese troops** according to an official Tokyo report, are now in possession of the most important military, political and economic points in China.

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### War Relief

Committee gets grateful letters from Britain.

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### Weather Predictions

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER

TONIGHT

TOMORROW

WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 11**

# Parents Found Giving Thought To Community

**President of P. T. A. says mothers and fathers are taking larger interest beyond the home.**

By Millicent Taylor
*Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor*

When it comes to bringing up children, mothers and dads these days are thinking out beyond the home into the community, asking what kind of life John and Mary are leading outside the home, and realizing as never before how important it is to reach all the Johns and Marys of all ages and see to it that living conditions and recreation, as well as education and chances for employment, are right for them.

At least this is how Mrs. William Kletzer of Portland, Ore., accounts for the membership gain of 100,000 this past year in the National Congress of Parents and Teachers of which she is President—the most impressive gain in three years, making it the world's largest service organization of men and women.

"There is among parents a great awakening to the need of strengthening the community for democracy," Mrs. Kletzner said, in an interview between preliminary executive board sessions as plans for the 45th national convention of the P. T. A. swung into their final form today for the opening of the five days of general and section meetings which begin with Vesper Service in King's Chapel tomorrow afternoon.

**Other Indications**

This awakening she sees not alone in terms of a surge of members into the P. T. A., but in other indications. "Our local members are much more active in community affairs," she listed. "They show they realize the need of correlating the work of local community organizations. Petty boundaries between organizations are disappearing in favor of united effort for the good of the whole child," she pointed out.

This is in line with the fundamental purpose of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, working through its 28,000 local P. T. A.'s totaling a membership of 2,500,000, it was explained. In recent years this organization has emphasized attention to the "whole child" in building more wholesome influences not alone in the home and the school, but through the church and every other community agency working with young people.

"Our organization always deals with the future growth of the country," Mrs. Kletzer explained. "We work with long-time programs in the fields of education, health, and social environment." With the new problems brought up by the present emergency she sees the P. T. A. throwing its efforts more than ever into co-ordinating all organizations interested in this form of long-term community building among children and young people.

"As an organization we are in a highly specialized field, not duplicated by any other group," she went on. "Working with the school and community toward a more well rounded life for the child we feel we have something unique to offer that is essential to the progress of democracy."

**Interest of Fathers**

Asked about the interest of the dads in all this, the P. T. A. National President said she was sure of the deep interest of fathers in the work of the organization. A membership of over 900,000 fathers is one of her reasons. Another, repeated proof shown in comment and action, that dad at home reads the bulletins and booklets brought home by mother from afternoon meetings.

"It is too bad that so many of our meetings have to be held in the late afternoon, when the men cannot come," she said ruefully. It is a matter of heated school buildings and janitor service and getting hold of the teachers and such things, she explained. Some of the meetings are held at night, and dads do come then, it seems; but that a large per cent of the 900,000 are interested, she is certain.

Mrs. Kletzer, who was elected President of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers at the 1940 convention, has had 15 years of active experience in parent-teacher work, and held many offices in her local association, the Oregon State branch. In addition to serving as Oregon State President she has served as reigonal Vice-President for her region—five States in the Pacific northwest—in which capacity she became a member of the National Executive Committee. As National President she is now presiding officer of this body, the group which has been meeting at the Hotel Statler in the days preceding the opening of the Boston convention.

"I think my chief interest as President is to follow through in a practical way the recommendations of the White House Conference of Children in a Democracy," she stated, in explaining her general program for her three-year term.

**Picture on Page 15.**

## *Freedom of Learning*

International

### Evening School—American Style

**Many of these students at a New York evening school are learning to speak a new language. They are of all types and ages. But they have one thing in common—they want to be Americans all the way. To them the grandest words in the language they are learning are "I am an American."**

# John Smith, Free Citizen—Study Him in Your Mirror

By Richard L. Strout
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 17—Without ever knowing it John Smith is an average American.

Without ever knowing it, John Smith enjoys creature comforts unknown to any other nation.

While giving them hardly a thought, John Smith enjoys liberties barred to two-thirds of the world today.

John Smith takes all these for granted as much as he takes for granted the air he breathes, the rotation of the seasons, or the dandelion glowing yellow as butter by the sidewalk of his clapboard bungalow.

John Smith has all the average, everyday faults and virtues, advantages and disadvantages of the average people who make up the biggest, and richest and strongest nation on earth today. John Smith takes all these things for granted as naturally as rain, or sunlight or streetcars or his son's new bicycle. He has never sat down and thought "I am an American," and even though a day has been set for it, May 18, it will be hard to get him to do it now.

Mr. Smith rises in the morning at a quarter of seven and finds his trim American bungalow heated by a thermostatically controlled furnace that knows enough to turn itself on and shut itself off without government regulation. He goes to the bathroom and shaves and finds plenty of soap and hot water running out of a faucet. If hot water did not run out of the faucet, he would feel that the pillars of civilization were about to fall; and yet America is about the only country on earth where he can take that minor miracle for granted. Mr. Smith doesn't think about it; he merely complains if the hot water is not hot, but merely warm.

**Autocrat of the Breakfast Table**

Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Johnny and Mary (for the average American has two or three children) sit down to breakfast, at which toast pops up by itself out of an electric toaster. He pours real cream onto a breakfast cereal that is probably a processed food that comes out of a package. It is part of Mr. Smith's independent status and tremendous liberty that if he wants to eat this peculiar kind of food (which less affluent nations fortunately can't afford) he may do so. He has orange juice for breakfast, too. He has grilled bacon and eggs. His wife has not stood half the day in a food queue to get them: She has just telephoned to the grocery store and had them delivered, by gasoline-driven vehicle.

Mr. Smith opens his morning paper and reads an editorial attacking

*Continued on Page 6, Column 4*

# Vichy Submission to Nazis Gives British Free Hand; U.S. Speeds Production

**Vote gives Government right to manufacture war goods; priorities control tightened.**

By Joseph G. Harrison
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 17—Federal production of vital military equipment as well as governmental power to force private manufacturers to turn out the goods necessary to national defense have been approved by the United States Senate in what are considered here as two of the most important moves induced by the war crisis.

Granting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a $1,500,000,000 increase in lending authority, the Senate measure authorized Federal Loan Administrator Jesse H. Jones to set up corporations to buy and produce strategic raw material, railroad equipment, and commercial aircraft.

It also authorized the establishment of additional corporations to take such other action as the President and Federal Loan Administrator may deem necessary to expedite the national defense program. The only limit on this measure, which was attacked as likely to destroy the system of free enterprise, was an amendment restricting loans under the latter clause to a total of $300,000,000.

**More Power for OPM**

Following the lead of the House, the Senate also passed the mandatory priorities bill, giving the Office of Production Management the power to tell all manufacturers, whose work is deemed necessary to national defense, just what goods they shall produce first. The Government already had this power over persons and corporations holding Army or Navy contracts. The bill permits the Government to inspect the plants of all manufacturers conceivably affected by it to see if it is being complied with.

**In passing the measure,** the Senate threw out a House amendment which would have made the OPM's Priorities Division an independent agency headed by a $12,000-a-year administrator subject to Army and Navy control. The Administration opposed the amendment as likely to slow up priority operations. The bill will now go back to the House for concurrence in the Senate changes.

**Machine Tool Program**

While he was being given his new powers, Mr. Jones announced a $200,000,000 program to purchase machine tools for defense industries, the purchase of $63,000,000 worth of aluminum from the Aluminum Company of Canada and a $12,000,000 Export-Import Bank purchasing program to obtain rubber and other vital raw materials from Brazil.

In addition, Mr. Jones said that the Defense Plant Corporation, an RFC subsidiary, had made arrangements for the construction of four synthetic rubber plants with a ca-

*Continued on Page 19, Column 1*

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**Peter Fraser**

Prime Minister of New Zealand, who arrived by plane at Cairo today for a visit to New Zealand forces in the Middle East.

**London is heartened by Washington support; Ready to take all necessary action.**

**ROME, May 17** (AP)—**Arrival of Italian planes in Iraq and Syria was disclosed today in an official dispatch from Istanbul.**

**BEIRUT, Lebanon, May 17** (AP)—**An Iraq Army communiqué telling of important bomber activity against the British for the first time today indicated that German or Italian warplanes might already be fighting with the Iraqis, whose own weak air force the British have declared virtually destroyed.**

By J. Emlyn Williams
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, May, 17 — Vichy's abandonment of Marshal Philippe Petain's original undertakings to Britain—especially that engaging not to give any direct assistance to German military operations against France's former ally—though not unexpected—has now definitely decided Britain's attitude to that vassal government..

For long it was hoped here that British and United States diplomacy of good will would succeed in maintaining a degree of resistance to Herr Hitler in Vichy. Now that hope has had to be abandoned and Britain feels free to take any action necessary to defend its interests, with regard not only to Syria but to the French Empire.

Such was the significance of the statement by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in Parliament May 15 and President Roosevelt's utterances on May 16 which were interpreted here as indicating the support of United States. The President's strong condemnation of Vichy's action and the placing of an armed guard on French ships at American ports is regarded as strong evidence of a radical reconsideration of United States policy toward Vichy.

**Helpless Surrender**

Today it's clear that Paris and Berlin — Herr Hitler and Otto Abetz, his representative at Paris—not Vichy as represented by Admiral Jean Darlan or Pierre Laval, are making the final decision. Vichy is the symbol of helpless surrender.

Vichy's latest act compels Britain to consider betimes the precautions necessary to anticipate in other parts of the French Empire the "accomplished fact" already achieved in Syria.

This means giving due consideration to any possible activities by the Vichy fleet and to events throughout the French colonies, especially in view of reliable information that for months past German technicians and propagandists have been penetrating even to Casablanca and Dakar.

In this connection President Roosevelt's special reference to "French African colonies and their Atlantic coasts," whose surrender would be "a menace to the peace and security of the Western Hemisphere," carries the greatest significance to the British public.

**What Will U. S. Do?**

Britain asks what practical steps the United States will take to avoid any possible moves by Herr Hitler in that direction. If Herr Hitler moves troops into Spain, it is asked by the press here will this lead to a joint British-American request to Spain and Portugal for the use of the Canary Isles, Cape Verde Isles and the Azores as bases?

President Roosevelt's speech of May 27 is eagerly awaited here, since it is expected that it will definitely clarify the attitude of the United States toward a number

*Continued on Page 19, Column 1*

# Secret Plane Used by Hess, BBC Reveals

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—"Unknown disclosures" of Rudolf Hess and a suggestion that a proposed purge included the Nazis' famed fighting plane designer, Willi Messerschmitt, were topics radiocast by the British today for the ears of any Germans listening.

The government-controlled radio said in its German-language programs that there were rumors that Herr Messerschmitt might have aided Hess' flight. Messerschmitt has a private airfield near Augsburg, from where Hess started his strange journey to Scotland a week ago today.

Further, it was reported the machine Hess used "was one of the latest reconnaissance planes, one not yet in service with the Luftwaffe."

The plane was not a Messerschmitt 110, as previously reported, it was said.

In connection with this claim the press considered it significant that plans to exhibit the plane on Trafalgar Square were suddenly abandoned.

According to Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio, some of the answers to hundreds of questions in the case will be forthcoming soon, but "we can afford to wait for fuller information and leave to Germany all the anxiety, suspense and discouragement that can be associated with Hess' unique flight and unknown disclosures."

Speaking in London, he said the flight was an indication that the Nazi foundation "is certainly becoming chipped."

"Disunity, doubt and disillusionment are growing and will continue to grow within the German Reich," Mr. Greenwood said.

### Rifle for Captor

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—The Scottish farmer who captured Rudolf Hess with his pitchfork is going to get a rifle and 100 rounds of ammunition.

Chester K. Brooks of Thomasville, Ga., and Cleveland, Ohio, on behalf of "the people of Georgia," directed the American Committee for Defense of British Homes to send a rifle and ammunition to David McLean in Strathaven, Scotland.

*Continued on Page 19, Column 1*

# Panama: Gateway of Democracies

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, on his fifth Latin-American trip as one of a group of writers, editors, and scholars invited to tour South America as guests of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

**South America Between Two Worlds**
**Last of 12 Articles**

PANAMA, Panama — André Siegfried, in his book about Suez and Panama, views these two intercontinental passageways as the arbiters of world destiny. Both are coming up to his predictions.

Suez faces imminent attack by Nazi Germany in its grasp toward control over the earth's largest land masses—the Eurasian Continent and Africa.

Panama, facing the Pacific and Japan as well as the Atlantic, teems with military preparations.

Vast changes have galvanized the Isthmus into action since Secretary of State Cordell Hull passed this way en route to Lima for the Eighth Pan American Conference in December of 1938.

We met friends recently from home among the hundreds of officers and thousands of men who have been pouring into Panama for service on land, at sea, or in the air.

There to the left of the rail line as we cross the Isthmus on a diesel "scooter," red earth is being shoveled out by an industrious yellow machine on caterpillar treads. Land is being levelled for new barracks.

Giant flying boats pass overhead regularly on patrol, or in training flights.

**Preparations Move Ahead**

Every available inch of land in the Canal Zone is at a premium for new drill grounds, hangar space, and housing. There is not enough room for adequate flying fields at the Canal itself, so a large airport is being developed at Rio Hato on a site naturally suitable, about 70 miles to the southwest.

In these and other projects, 7,000 Panamanians already are employed in the Zone, and the number is expected to reach 50,000. Scenes reminiscent of the original Canal digging are taking shape at the site of the third set of locks, being built at a cost of $277,000,000.

No longer is it possible, as it was so recently as during the First Consultation of American Foreign Ministers in October, 1939, to visit the original locks and go below into their passageways lined with intricate machinery. Any civilian view of the locks today must be had—without benefit of cameras—from the deck of a ship passing through, or from the vantage point of a distant hilltop.

**Intercontinental Lifeline**

The boat trip from New York to Panama in the Atlantic, and from Panama to San Diego in the Pacific, requires five or more days for each leg, or 10 to 11 days in all. At least to a point this far from home it is evident that the United States has placed itself in the full current of the intercontinental waterway which M. Siegfried feels may become more central than Suez in the broad sweep of future world diplomacy.

Suez is one lifeline of the British Empire.

Panama is another lifeline of the British Empire, less vulnerable than Suez to immediate attack. And Panama means for more, since it unites the coasts of the United States as well as of South America. Beyond this function as gateway of the Western Hemisphere Panama is the main passage for ships between the Pacific Ocean that covers nearly half of the globe, and the Atlantic where mankind has concentrated its commerce and most industrialized nations.

Military defense of the Americas centers in Panama. But Congress for years was hard to convince as to the necessity of spending money on this tropical segment of United States shoreline so far away from the immediate interests of voters in Ward 6.

**The Nazi Aim**

Also, Nazi methods of conquest call for a softening of the intended national victim by means of confusion sown among its citizens and defenders. To this end, Nazi propaganda and subversive activity have sought to separate South America from the United States. They have tried to turn Panama into a dividing line instead of a junction point.

Facing the Nazi menace, alert leaders in the United States see their Nation's future, and the future of the other 20 American Nations, as troubled while Niziism persists in Europe. Panama testifies to this fact. The sudden rush to arms here and throughout the hemisphere is a result of the mere threat, ever more serious, that Naziism might impose its tyranny over Europe and eventually crush Britain.

The present $40,000,000,000 defense program in the United States would look like pin money compared with the effort required for

*Continued on Page 3, Column 3*

# Who Will Wear Croat Crown?

ROME, May 17 (AP)—Italy's King Victor Emmanuel III will name a prince of his House of Savoy to wear the newly restored ancient crown of Croatia, it was officially announced.

Although the designation has not yet been made, it is generally expected that Prince Aimone, Duke of Spoleto, will be the King's choice for the crown that has not been worn for 500 years.

The Croat delegation which is arriving here May 18 to offer the crown also will sign agreements defining frontiers of the "independent" Kingdom of Croatia and establishing that country within the economic orbit of Fascist Italy.

In addition to King Victor Emmanuel's own son, Umberto, Prince of Piedmont and heir to Italy's throne, seven princes are eligible for the Croatian crown.

Among them is Amedeo, Duke of Aosta, now Viceroy of Ethiopia and commander of Italian forces there.

The Duke of Spoleto, a brother of the Duke of Aosta, is considered the most likely appointee, as he would bring to the throne an intimate knowledge of the Adriatic area, having lived on the Island of Brioni before his marriage to Princess Irene, sister of King George of Greece.

### Four-Room House Up in 58 Minutes

*By the Associated Press*

Grand Prairie, Texas, May 17

Fifty workmen built a four-room frame house in 57 minutes and 58 seconds today.

Several thousand persons watched as two teams of 50 men each competed in a contest at Avion Village, a defense housing project for employees of the North American Aviation plant.

Jim Bruno captained the winning team.

The buildings are pre-fabricated structures.

# The Week in Focus: Vichy Concessions to Reich in Syria Strain British Ties

## Senate Passes Ship Seizure; Hess Still Mystery in England

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Recapture of Salum in Egypt from Axis forces gave Britain a taste of the initiative in a difficult week that ends with unconfirmed Axis claims of again taking Salum.

Elsewhere Berlin's initiative was used hard in forcing concessions from France, holding a gun against Turkey with velvet over the muzzle, while grasping through Syria and Iraq toward new oil supplies and Suez.

A measuring stick of this week's balance in the struggle between Naziism and the democracies came with events centering on Vichy. Marshal Pétain, in a brief radiocast betraying some sadness and resignation to the inevitable, told the French people they must follow him unquestioningly in a course that is seen to be lining up with the Nazi war effort.

While Marshal Pétain gave no details, London opinion stiffened to the point of anticipating an early state of war between Britain and France.

Tangible reasons for this British attitude are given in London as:

French permission for Nazi planes to operate from Syria.

Use of a large airport near Marseille for aerial transport to North Africa of Nazi troops who retook Bengasi.

Passage of German submarines down the Rhône for attacks on the British Mediterranean Fleet.

Transit of war materials and food from France's North African colonies across unoccupied France to Germany.

Contrasted with these tangible evidences that France is yielding to German demands, the democracies mustered powerful potentials.

Britain saw no alternative but war against its former ally if these strategic concessions go on.

President Roosevelt "cautioned" Vichy regarding possible consequences of moves that exceed the Franco-German armistice terms.

France has been called the most valuable addition Berlin could make to its system of enforced "alliances."

So this week the balance in the war as a whole still appears to tip Reichward. The United States, alone able to tip it decisively the other way, hammered on its growing sword but engaged, like Hamlet, in deep soliloquies on whether "to take arms against a sea of troubles, and by opposing end them."

### Passage of the Red Sea

Nazi Germany's expanding claims, backed by the most highly developed military machine in existence at this time, clashed head-on with the firm intention of the United States to maintain a supply line of ships in the Red Sea.

Berlin did not mention the United States or its supply line in the crisp communiqué announcing a new war zone south of Suez. Yet whether intentionally or coincidentally, Berlin's action brought much closer the possibility of an incident that might inflame American opinion and plunge the United States into full war.

American merchant ships are already reported to have reached Suez with supplies for British forces now digging in for the next Axis thrust toward the Canal. Berlin's war zone blankets the approaches to Suez as far south as the Tropic of Cancer, or nearly a third of the way south on that sea of great decisions.

At no other point is there such a direct overlapping of one zone where the United States intends to send its own ships with war supplies for Britain, and another zone where Berlin has declared an intention of attacking ships carrying war supplies.

The closest approximation to this Red Sea danger zone are the waters surrounding Greenland and Iceland.

### Washington Ignores 'War Zone'

Instead of accepting Berlin's definition of the war zone at Suez, Mr. Roosevelt pressed forward with accelerated plans for the Red Sea supply line. He invoked the traditional American insistence on freedom of the seas.

John J. Dempsey, a member of the Maritime Commission, said that the President, and not Berlin, decides when a war zone has appeared, and when American ships are to be kept out of such zones.

TO BE, OR NOT TO BE: THAT IS THE QUESTION: WHETHER 'TIS NOBLER IN THE MIND TO SUFFER THE SLINGS AND ARROWS OF OUTRAGEOUS FORTUNE, OR TO TAKE ARMS AGAINST A SEA OF TROUBLES, AND BY OPPOSING END THEM?
ALL OUT WAR

Russell, Los Angeles Times

**Uncle Hamlet**

Summers, Buffalo Evening News

**What Price Peace?**

Carlisle, Des Moines Register

**Confusion in Paradise**

### Ship Seizure Passes Congress

The great inactive hull of the Normandie, tied alongside a dock in the Hudson River, might well have felt a shiver of anticipation along its keel when the senate adopted 59 to 20, bill authorizing seizure of foreign ships laid up in the Nation's harbors. The House had previously given its approval. Only minor changes are up in the Congressional conference that precedes final enactment.

An amendment was rejected that would have forbidden the use of such commandeered vessels for the benefit of other powers, that is, Britain.

The isolationist opponents of the bill decided not to try a test of strength on an anti-convoy rider, as defeat was indicated on the issue in connection with this measure.

### RAF: In Mufti in America

Washington confirmed that Canada and the United States are maturing plans for taking over the entire Royal Air Force training program. In the first year, some 3,000 pilots will be turned out on special RAF fields in the United States. To comply with neutrality regulations, the pilots will be classed as civilians.

Britain, freed from necessities of training, is envisaged as the indispensable base for mass air attacks against the heart of Naziism, its factories, rail junctions, and military bases.

Under this strategy, admittedly long-term, the United States and Canada would constitute a vast bombproof industrial plant, furnishing the essential materials and training grounds for the forces that will break the Nazi military machine.

### America: President and People

Though apparently convinced as a Nation that its independent future is bound up with defeat of Naziism, the United States hesitated visibly on the decision as to when offensive defense should begin.

President Roosevelt appears to be waiting on the people for a clearer mandate than they have yet given him. Many of the people are waiting for Presidential leadership. The vigorous and noisy opposition to stronger action makes itself heard out of proportion to its size, but importantly influences both President and people.

The White House clearly does not want to repeat the disaster of Woodrow Wilson, who found himself leading a parade that had stopped short while he was rushing ahead. Yet the Nation waits almost breathlessly—except for those who are using every gasp in the radio debate—for a clearer indication of Presidential leadership.

Expectations of such a lead at the Pan American Union reception this week were disappointed by postponement of the President's speech. He is expected to speak out in a Fireside Chat, May 27.

### Defense Debate

United as to the need for defense, the United States differs within itself only on the necessities and means of defense.

For many, open warfare still seems either unnecessary or too high a price. Among these, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana continued to oppose war almost at any price. Philip F. La Follette, former Wisconsin Governor, and Charles A. Lindbergh, addressed meetings of the isolationist America First Committee.

Herbert Hoover, while opposing convoys and war now, based himself on the necessity for a continued flow of industrial war supplies to Britain. He feels open war would slow American aid. Others asserted full war footing would speed aid to Britain.

The Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies urged United States occupation of the Azores, Canary, and Cape Verde Islands in the eastern Atlantic, if Nazis occupy Spain and Portugal. This group proposes Presidential declaration of a full state of emergency, to replace the present limited emergency.

John G. Winant, U. S. Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, said in London that freedom may depend on a wise use of the British and American Fleets.

Forty-five leading Americans appealed to the President for strong action, even risking war. These included the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Southern Ohio, chairman, Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, formerly commanding the Asiatic Fleet, and Dr. Christian Gauss, Dean of Princeton University.

The American Association of University Women officially adopted a similar stand at their Cincinnati convention.

### Hess-ian Mystery

At week's end little has come through to offer a definitive explanation of the strangest flight in this war, and one of the most puzzling personal actions by a leading figure in any war.

Rudolf Hess, second designated successor to Reichsführer Hitler in the supreme direction of the Third Reich, head of the Nazi Party as Herr Hitler's Deputy, and most loyal of the Führer's followers, is a voluntary prisoner in British hands. That much is sure. His motives, if revealed, have not been officially made public.

That he entertained some belief he could stop or shorten the war is indicated by his reported desire to present a peace plan to the Duke of Hamilton, whom he had known before the war.

Dread of Hitler's latest moves toward Russian involvement may have decided his course.

London waited long enough, before announcing the parachute landing of Herr Hess 10 miles from Glasgow, so that Berlin became tangled in its own contradictions about the Deputy-Führer's flight.

When fully known, this episode that flashed briefly like a meteor across the sky, may not prove greatly significant. But it shows one thing—that Herr Hess did not expect England to be invaded soon.

### Nazis in Baghdad

An old German dream, Berlin to Baghdad, assumed the tangibility of a Near Eastern campaign. Berlin wooed Turkey while dominating that country with airplanes on new bases within easy striking distance. The next stride beyond Turkey—Syria—became a Nazi stepping stone toward oil-rich Iraq.

Use of Syria by Nazi warplanes in disguise was taken as an immediate result of the latest negotiations between Vichy and Berlin. Admiral Darlan, French Vice-Premier, met the Nazi chieftain at an unspecified rendezvous. In telling the French people not to question these moves, Marshal Pétain said the Vichy Government, by co-operating with the Reich, is lighting "the road of the future" and assuring survival of France as a European and colonial power.

In Iraq, and in Syria, Britain met the Nazis with force. Airfields used by Germans in Syria were bombed.

Some Axis officers were reported in Baghdad.

### Big Ben Carries On

Bombing of London begins to assume serious proportions. The House of Commons saw its historic hall struck, and had to meet in other quarters for the first time. Westminster Abbey, where King George VI was crowned not long ago, tasted fire. The tower where Big Ben sounds the hours came through standing although cracked around the edges. But Big Ben carries on, and with him, London.

Under prodding from the British public, the Government disclosed that losses to ships in Allied service from the war's start through April 30, totaled 1,443 vessels of 5,961,044 tons.

The United States reports that it has 5,000,000 tons of new ships under construction.

### Chiang Undismayed

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, intrepid leader whose handling of the defense against Japan has brought admissions from Tokyo that conquest of that country is not in sight, said China can defeat Japan alone, provided sufficient weapons and materials are provided for his armies.

Britain reaffirmed that the Burma Road will remain open.

## *Chicago Women Greet Lady Halifax With Glowing Tribute to British*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—When Lady Halifax was introduced to 300 clubwomen at a luncheon in her honor here recently, the women rose spontaneously, in admiration for the courage and steadfastness of the British people. There were women from civic clubs, voters' leagues, university clubs, a trade union league, and the Y. W. C. A.

On the street it was different. A score of women paraded with banners. Some read: "No Convoys;" "No A. E. F.:"; "We Follow the Cross, Not the Double Cross;" "The Flag Follows the Constitution, Not Bill 1776;" "Bundlers for Britain, Bunglers for America."

But the picketing made little impression. A policeman watched it. There was no talking. A bystander asked a parader: "Whom do you represent?"

Instantly, the pickets' leader commanded: "Don't talk, girls!" And they didn't. It was learned, however, that the pickets came from the America First Committee, the Mothers Crusaders, and the Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee.

Inside, the clubwomen were still undisturbed. They paid strict attention to the important business of the day, and that was hearing what Lady Halifax had to say about England.

She had just come from visiting workrooms where Chicago women are busy making and packing clothing for British war relief. She told of the comfort kits that the International Ladies Garment Workers here were making, how complete they are. And then said:

"You are such busy people. You take such responsibility about the problems that crowd upon you here. This relief work is an extra charge upon you—an addition to the burden of civic care which the American club women so cheerfully shoulder. It expresses a quality of imagination—Britain is so far away—and a warmth of heart that must be endearing to every British visitor to Chicago."

Settlement work has been close to Lady Halifax's heart for many years. She has followed and admired the work of Jane Addams. So when Lord Halifax was taken to a Big League baseball game, on this Chicago visit, she asked to be allowed to visit Hull House instead. She climed up and down many narrow staircases in the old Settlement house, to see the work the children did.

## Poles and Czechs Pin Hope On Postwar Federation

**By Ann Su Cardwell**

Long a resident of Poland and a student of its policies, who is now in the United States.

An eastern Europe federation providing security for the cluster of small states in that area is the basis of the "new order" that forms the main hope of Poland's revival.

As a first step to independence on this basis, Poland has announced plans for federation with Czechoslovakia for common procedure in various fields. These two Nations are the largest and most culturally advanced of the nations in that area and around them they hope to build the proposed federation. The plan turns entirely on the assumption that British support for Poland will be forthcoming and that Britain will win the war.

From the Polish point of view, security will demand a strong Poland as the center of an eastern federation. Only in that way could the Nation or its eastern European neighbors regard themselves as safe against the Germanic peoples on the west and the Russians on the east.

The Poles and Czechs hope to attract Latvia, Lithuania, Rumania, Hungary, possibly Yugoslavia, although interests of the last-named Nation are joined closely with those of Bulgaria, Greece, and Turkey and a Balkan federation of this group would be a natural development.

**Estonia Friendly**

Estonia always has been friendly to Poland and has interests in common with the Baltic states. There is good reason to include this country in an eastern federation. Some foresee a Ukranian State as a member of this group, but little can be said of territory that has been under Soviet control since the last World War.

This would not be a Slavic federation, although Slavs would be in foresee a Ukrainian State as a the majority. There is no desire that it should be a federation based on intense nationalism. Hungarians and Poles have been associated throughout the ages and have much in common besides the need of security. Rumanian interests are tied closely with both these countries. Rumanians must have the co-operation of these neighbors. The fact that their languages are not akin makes no trouble, for all peoples in this part of Europe are bi-lingual.

There is no wish to include Russia in the federation. That would mean domination by an imperialistic Russian Government—imperialistic whether under a Stalin or a Czar—or the weight of a vast number of peoples whose level of civilization and culture would be far below that of the other member states.

**Land From Germany**

The proposed federation must be one of "equals with equals and free with free." When Russia restores to the Poles what it has taken from them since mid-September, 1939, they will let the past be bygones and expect to live on neighborly terms and co-operate with Russia as a neighbor should. But Russia, it is held, belongs to the East, not to Europe.

Germany is not dismissed so lightly. To guarantee the security of Europe for the future, Danzig and East Prussia must be ceded to Poland. Poles did their best to make the peace conference of 1919 see that such a cession was necessary, but then, just emerging from a century and a half of subjection, their voices lacked power. This time Poland has 20 years of achievements as an independent state to strengthen its position. Such cession does not mean taking something from Germany that is an integral part of German territory.

Danzig was founded on Polish territory and though its population has been and is largely German, these merchant folk have flourished only because they were the middlemen for the Poland that lies back of Danzig. Throughout the earlier centuries they were loyal to the kings of Poland.

One further territorial cession would be required of the Reich by the Poles. That is a part of German Silesia which is almost purely Polish and has been throughout history. On the German linguistic map made by German officials in 1910 it is so shown. It was, therefore, one of the spots where friction was constant during the 1919-1939 period.

This demand of territory from the Germans would not be in any sense an act of vengeance on the part of the Poles. None of the land in question was German originally.

**Future of Reich**

The Poles make no stipulations as to the future of the German Reich, but in view of the feeling that Europe would be a happier place if the Reich, were resolved into several smaller states, such as existed before Bismarck's day, individual Poles have expressed the opinion that such a change would be a blessing to the Germans themselves. The better element would then have an opportunity to rise to power and in time show the German people in a more praiseworthy light.

Such a solution, it is believed, also would bring release from fear of aggression to all Western and Central Europe.

Bismarck is quoted as saying: "A strong Germany or a strong Poland—but not both."

A strong Germany always has shown itself a menace to Europe; a strong Poland was once a protection and can be again. Poland, it is thought, can play that part only in a federation.

Such a federation would follow the lines taken by the agreement made by Poland and Czechoslovakia, or rather by their Governments-in-Exile, which would mean no customs barriers, a unified army command, common currency, joint foreign policy.

A detailed plan must wait the approval of the people in the countries which would be members.

### Beneš Looks Ahead

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The new Europe after the war will be constructed on a basis of federations of states, all operating within a revised League of Nations, declares Dr. Eduard Beneš, head of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile in a statement to the Netherlands paper Vrij Neederland, given out by the Czechoslovak Press Bureau here.

These larger political units will not be destroyed easily, said Dr. Beneš. "A certain kind of Czechoslovak-Polish federation will be created and a similar federation must arise in the Balkans.

"No one wishing to join the Czechoslovak - Polish federation will be refused. The national personality of each member will be left untouched. Postwar Europe must consist exclusively of such federations; these will co-operate in accordance with their geographical position.

**Collaboration Needed**

"A single European federation is not realizable because of the number and diversity of interests. The future safety of Europe will be built on those federations, with British collaboration, rather than on the League of Nations, which, of course, must be revived and adapted to changed conditions. The collaboration of America and Russia also must be secured.

"If all this is fulfilled there is no need to fear the future because all else will be arranged automatically. All European federations will have to serve political safety and the supreme rule will have to be pacta sunt servanda—all treaties are to be respected.

"Herr Hitler is the best ally of all nations longing for their liberation," Dr. Beneš went on, "because, constantly committing new crimes, he makes any compromise impossible. Naziism is not able to stop what it has begun and Hitler is no longer able to control events. His system and his military machine push him toward an inevitable collapse.

**Long Armistice**

"After the collapse, the Germans will have to retire within their old frontiers, those before the annexation of Austria. Then a long armistice period inevitably must follow during which all problems which have arisen during the war must be solved in order to insure a peace treaty of constructive character.

"The future depends on the nature of the peace treaty. Within a well-organized Europe, Germany will cease being a danger to others; otherwise a third European war would be inevitable. Only a sound policy and a sound economic system can make this danger impossible."

Concerning the Sudeten Germans, Dr. Beneš declared that "most of them already bitterly regret what has happened. The Czechoslovaks know that the Sudeten territory will be returned to the Republic but it is well for the world to know by experience how Europe had to pay for Henlein.

"As far as Slovakia is concerned, less than 10 per cent of all Slovaks, namely those who actively joined the enemy, are against the reconstruction of Czechoslovakia."

## Washington Record

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

**President:** Announced that Pan-American address scheduled for Wednesday night was canceled and that he would deliver a fireside chat to the Nation on May 27.

Received Robert Gordon Menzies, Prime Minister of Australia.

Signed a bill removing a statutory limitation upon further construction at Governor's Island.

Sent to Senate the nomination of Harry M. Durning for reappointment as Collector of Customs for New York City and Dr. Carl E. Rice to be Senior Surgeon of the Public Health Service.

Formally designated June 14 as "Flag Day."

Issued through the State Department a statement on the attitude of the United States Government toward Franco-German relations.

**Senate:** Passed bill authorizing acquisition of foreign ships in United States ports.

Completed congressional action on the War Department civil functions appropriation bill.

Passed bill extending the export licensing program to territories.

Completed congressional action on the bill for increasing loans on agricultural commodities.

Passed a resolution granting Finland postponement of debt payments.

Approved appointment of Dr. Joseph Rosier as Senator from West Virginia.

Confirmed the nomination of James C. Capt as Director of Census.

**House:** Passed bill to permit Canadian vessels to transport ore between Great Lakes ports in this country.

Passed bill extending operations of the Federal Housing Administration.

Passed $27,846,047 legislative appropriation bill.

Passed Interior Department appropriation bill.

Ways and Means Committee continued hearings on new tax bill.

**Departments:** Coast Guard—Placed in custody 13 French vessels lying in American ports.

Maritime Commission—Called upon intercoastal steamship operators for vessels for the 2,000,000-ton shipping pool recently ordered by the President.

Office of Production Management—Ordered production priority for heavy bombers, second only to that given machine tools.

## Frozen Food Plan Soon in Virginia

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va. — Sometime this month the Augusta Co-operative Farm Bureau will open at Staunton, Va., its new 600-locker frozen food storage plant, which Dr. Gordon H. Ward, Virginia Polytechnic Institute marketing specialist, says will be the second co-operative locker system in Virginia, and the fifth of any kind.

Foods can be frozen in less than an hour at 20 degrees below zero, and will be stored at zero. The metal lockers have about six cubic feet capacity, and rent from $8 to $12 a year. There will be some bulk storage for frozen foods, and the plant will offer frozen foods for sale. Bureau members will have priority on use of the lockers, but non-members also may rent the facilities.

If the demand is sufficient, the Bureau plans to operate lockers at all its Augusta county branches, and concentrating the processing of foods at the Staunton plant.

## *Duck 'Sports Jackets' on Sheared Sheep Offer Style Note From Dakota Farms*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEWELL, S. D.—No, Willie, those aren't baby parachutists creeping along the range—they're sheep with their cozy white jackets on!

What's more, those little coatees are still such a novelty that the queries, like little Willie's, are being asked by those of all ages who have never seen such a thing before. Since olden days there have been few innovations as far as sheep raising is concerned. This idea of dressing up Mary's little Lamb is novel to say the least.

When they first introduced the idea of putting cotton blankets on South Dakota's famous droves of "woolies" this past winter there was some derision and no little joshing voiced. But the thing is catching on, literally, as well as figuratively.

What is the well-dressed sheep wearing these days? Well, it's a sort of blanket about a yard square, tossed over the back of a newly sheared animal and tied underneath with strings, something like a horse blanket. Only it is made of 10-ounce duck, and it really looks quite fetching. The strings tie under the neck and below the forelegs, with the back part tied to the hind legs of the sheep.

These "sports jackets" keep the new wool clean, and keep the burrs out. They are moisture resistant, too, and put on in January after the shearing and worn until shearing time comes around again.

Dr. Robert H. Burns of the Wyoming Agricultural station, just across the South Dakota line "a piece or two," started the idea recently with marked success in conjunction with a move begun by cotton growers in Louisiana last year, Dr. Burns said. It is thought that about 500 of the animals in this part of the country are wearing this device and that more and more sheep raisers will follow suit.

It is said that the sheep jacket experiment really began some time ago in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. Sheepmen here are not certain just which commonwealth gets initial honors.

### C. I. O. Group Opposes Convoy or Patrol Ships

NEW YORK (AP)—The Greater New York Industrial Union Council, which claims to represent 400,000 members of the Congress of Iudustrial Organizations, has adopted a resolution opposing "the use of American ships as convoys or patrols for belligerents."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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# McNutt Talks to Boy Scouts On Their Part in Defense Work

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 17—Boy Scouts were advised by Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, at their National Council meeting here, to look into their own neighborhoods for defense tasks.

"Our first problems of defense," Mr. McNutt a former Scout Commissioner, told representatives of 545 local Boy Scout Councils, "are just down the street from your Scout Troop meeting places. It would be a mockery," he declared, "to manufacture 50,000 airplanes to defend a third of a nation living in slums."

While proposing no specific defense activities for Boy Scouts in the present emergency equivalent to those assumed in the World War, Mr. McNutt informed the Council that in his work as co-ordinator of health, welfare, and related activities in national defense, he expects "to rely heavily on the Boy Scouts of America."

The Federal Security Administrator told the Scout officials that their organization has special reason to make national defense a personal problem since the "new order" in Europe "is in direct contrast" to Scout principles.

"If the Nazi threat succeeds," he warned, "the Boy Scout movement will give way to a Hitler youth movement. You cannot expect rising generations of boys to have faith in the Scout laws," he said, "when all your basic principles are being successfuly trampled and flouted by an increasing portion of the world.

"Your Boy Scout oath, your laws, and your program, like our Federal constitution," he added, "are based on a regard for the individual. Scouting and democracy are founded upon the conviction that there are extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people."

At the same dinner at which Mr. McNutt spoke, five men were honored by the award of the Silver Buffalo for "distinguished service to boyhood." The five honored were Edgar Rickard, Darien, Conn., President of the American Children's Fund; Dr. Homer Folks, New York, Chairman National Child Labor Committee; Major J. E. H. Stevenot, Manila, P. I., pioneer in scouting in the Philippine Islands; the Rev. Daniel A. Poling, Philadelphia, Christian Endeavor leader; and Dr. C. Ward Crampton, New York, former Director of Physical Education and Hygiene in the schools of New York City.

The Silver Buffalo award is made annually on the basis of noteworthy service to boyhood of a national or international character outside the line of regular duty, either directly to or independent of the Boy Scouts of America.

President Roosevelt today addressed a letter of commendation to James E. West, editor of "Boys' Life" on his birthday and the celebration of his 30th anniversary as Chief Scout Executive. The President's letter was read at ceremonies in his honor at Hillcrest a Washington orphans' home where Dr. West was once a ward.

"To you belongs much of the credit for the effectiveness of scouting in this country," the President told Dr. West.

"Your service to scouting over the years," he wrote, "emphasizes the effectiveness of the American way of providing equal opportunity to youth. You have, through your work, rendered your country great service and the prayer in my heart and the prayer of countless Scouts and scouters, too, I am sure, is that you may be spared many years to carry on your activities in this most important field of all opportunity."

Before the ceremonies, presided over by Walter W. Head, President of the National Council, Scout Leaders heard Gale F. Johnston, President of the St. Louis area Council, describe the "businesslike" manner in which Boy Scouts distributed more than 1,000,000 defense savings posters and advertising displays throughout the nation to aid in inculcating the Scout tenet of thrift in the thoughts of all Americans. Close relationships between his organization and the Boy Scouts of America were described by Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross.

A description of how Scouts of England have aided in the rescue, sheltering and feeding of air-raid victims was read to the Council meeting in a message from John Skinner Wilson, Director of the Boy Scouts International Bureau, London. "I have seen them worming themselves into difficult places in order to rescue some child, or maybe some household pet," wrote Mr. Wilson. "I have seen them fade away into the darkness when their work has been done. I have seen them flinch under their trials, and despite their flinching stick to their post."

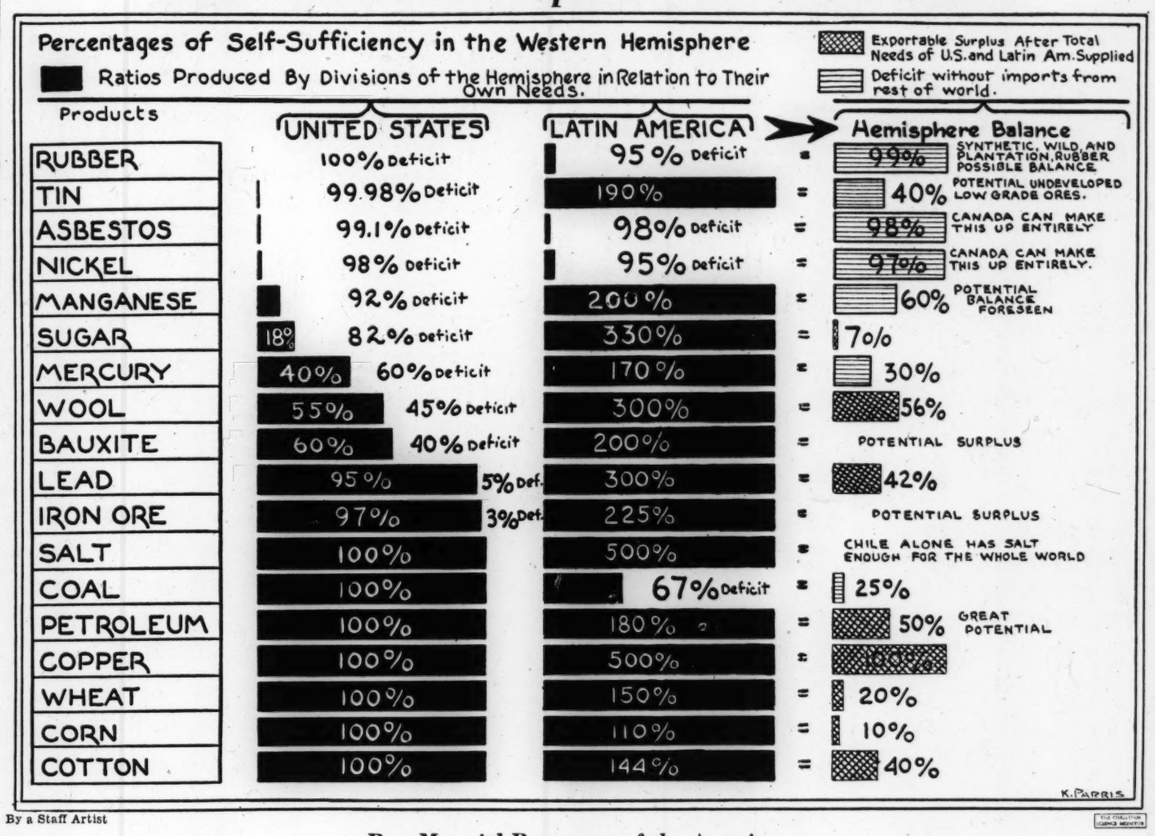
Tribute to Lord Baden-Powell, late Chief Scout of the World, was paid by Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent for the London Times at a luncheon meeting yesterday.

## *Governors' Names Being Painted on Trains*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 17 — The names of 26 of New York State's 45 Governors elected since the Revolutionary War will be painted on the sides of cars of the two new streamline trains being built for the New York Central's Empire State Express run between New York City and Albany, it was announced today.

# *Could Western Hemisphere Live Within Itself?*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BAUXITE 60% 40% Deficit 200% = POTENTIAL SURPLUS
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IRON ORE 97% 3% Def. 225% = POTENTIAL SURPLUS
SALT 100% 500% = CHILE ALONE HAS SALT ENOUGH FOR THE WHOLE WORLD
COAL 100% 67% Deficit = 25%
PETROLEUM 100% 180% = 50% GREAT POTENTIAL
COPPER 100% 500% = 100%
WHEAT 100% 150% = 20%
CORN 100% 110% = 10%
COTTON 100% 144% = 40%
K. Parris

By a Staff Artist

### Raw Material Resources of the Americas

**Possibilities of self-sufficiency in the Americas are great, but the hemisphere is tied importantly to the rest of the world and has both interest and responsibility in seeing that the world is kept from falling under destructive systems.**

**The United States, according to estimates compiled in the left-hand column above, lacks a number of essential resources—rubber, tin, asbestos, manganese, and others.**

**Latin America, second column, makes up several of these shortages. Canada comes forward importantly with asbestos and nickel to fill what otherwise might be a heavy deficit.**

**Only in coal is there a serious hemisphere deficit, but petroleum abounds and hydroelectric power is increasing.**

**Yet the appearance of easy self-sufficiency overlooks difficult factors. If the United States were to let Malaya be cut off, rubber would have to be made synthetically, or developed in South America. Tin could come from Bolivia, but some other strategic minerals must come from outside the hemisphere.**

**Isolation of South America from Europe is not necessary while Britain stands, but would become a problem unless Naziism is defeated. This is due to natural export outlets for South American products in Europe, while the United States could not absorb those surpluses without major readjustments of hemisphere production.**

# Panama: New World's Gateway of Democracies

*Continued from Page 1*

dealing with direct threats to the Western Hemisphere resulting from an actual Nazified Europe.

**The Defense Needs**

Tossing out a question about the military side of this issue, we were told by military men that the United States Navy would have to be doubled, and a standing Army of 2,500,000 maintained, as minimums for hemisphere defense. An Air Force beyond anything yet projected would be imperative.

So the United States and the other American Republics are in for expense, if nothing more, while Naziism persists in Europe. But the approach of the two Americas to this situation differs basically. And in this difference lies the greatest defense problem of the United States.

Point one underlying the contrast is the ability of the United States, alone, to meet any foreign attacker on at least an equal basis of industrialized power, and be reasonably sure of outweighing and outlasting any attacker now in view. Provided always that the United States becomes really united and pursues a sound foreign policy.

**South American Arms**

The South American Nations are increasing their arms and potentially constitute a powerful force, especially if they unite for mutual defense when future tests come. As of today, no South American Nation feels strong enough to pursue a foreign policy that is natural and possibly imperative for the United States.

So the burning military question is whether South America will, or can, join its defense efforts with those of the United States. To this point there have been visits back and forth of staff officers. Any concrete arrangements made would be military secrets. But economic and political factors analyzed in this series indicate that South America will go slow about all-out military co-operation with the United States, until two points are accepted as settled:

1. That Naziism will not be in control of the European market on which South America depends for sale of its major money crops.

2. That the United States, on a long-term basis, can be trusted not to use any military openings it obtains for selfish purposes, or revived imperialism.

**Bases for U. S. Navy**

In the most revealing test that has occurred of South American attitudes toward granting bases for joint use by the United States Navy, some old prejudices, as well as some solid objections, rose up to delay action. Uruguay, the United States, and Argentina were the nations primarily concerned with Paraguay and Bolivia importantly affected.

Conversations were underway between Uruguay and the United States, not for the lease of bases to the United States, but in exploration of possibilities for joint bases open to all American Nations. At Punta del Este Uruguay possesses deep water for a strategic base of great value in defending the Atlantic Coast. Such a base would also command the entrance to the Rio de la Plata, economic outlet of Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia.

After considerable fireworks, an accord was reached that leaves a base at Punta del Este in the uncertain stage of being "studied." The accord was reached between Uruguay and Argentina on Dec. 14, 1940. Couched in generalities and reaffirming the defensive resolutions of the Havana consultations, this accord meant in practical terms that Argentina was not ready to give any other power a key to the the Rio de la Plata.

In this connection it is important for North Americans to realize that distrust of their motives has not entirely disappeared in South America. The memory of the Marines lingers.

Frequently South Americans point out that while the United States is committed to a policy of nonintervention in the external or internal affairs of Latin America, some change of Administration might revive a more imperialistic policy. Against such a day, Argentina, for one, does not relish the thought of naval bases in North American hands, on the watery doormat of the Rio de la Plata.

Nor is Argentina alone in this view, applied by other countries to different situations.

An important exception is provided by Peru. The finest natural harbor on the West Coast of South America, at Chimbote, is being developed as a naval base with technical and financial help of the United States.

The problem of naval defense is told in this graphic fact: From the new and partially developed United States base at Greogregown in British Guiana, there are 12,500 miles of South American coast rounding Cape Horn to Panama. In this expanse there are South American naval bases at Rio de Janeiro, Bahia Blanca in Argentine, and Valparaiso in Chile. And these bases are at present not fully available for use by the United States Navy, although all United States bases are open to South American Navies.

That measures South America's present attitude — predominantly sympathetic to Britain and the United States judging by indications of popular feeling, but tied economically to Europe and so compelled to walk a chalk line until Europe's future is clearer.

North Americans intent on keeping out of war may read in this situation that war in its worst form would be forced on them should their indecision or disunity permit the fall in Europe and Asia of Britain, outer bastion of a free America.

# De Alvear Sees World Arbiter In U. S.—With It If at War

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The United States will decide the fate of the civilized world, according to former President Marcelo T. de Alvear. He made this declaration in answering affirmatively the question: If Germany threatens American unity should Argentina enter the war?

Dr. de Alvear's was a carefully-weighed but emphatic "yes." As a former Chief Executive and present leader of the Radical Party, his word and bearing have great influence among the Argentine masses.

Having made up his mind, he has not the "slightest hesitation" in saying that Argentina should follow the lead of the United States. Naturally, he adds, jointly defensive action would have to be decided on with the rest of the American republics. But, facing the issue for Argentina alone, he declared:

"For my part I would not wish, as a man and as an Argentine, that on the day the United States, as I hope, triumphs, it will be found that we have been detained from association with that Country by criminal egoistical expectancy. When the time for the great decision comes it will be a question of 'he who is not for us is against us.'

"I am convinced that the United States will decide the fate of the civilized world—the world based on notions of right. But I am both sorry and indignant at the mistrust existing here of the 'colossus of the north,' as if our danger came from there and not from the regimes of aggression and oppression. Because of this, North Americans think we are pro-German."

Dr. Alvear said he was a "local pessimist," because of the collective indifference to world facts and extending also to the question of Argentine defense. His people, he explained, did not like to be told they were inferior to other nations, even in matters of military preparedness.

# *Mexican Children See 'Hansel-Gretel' In American Junior League Activities*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MEXICO, D. F., May 17—The American Junior League of Mexico City translated good neighborliness literally this spring through a theatrical production of "Hansel and Gretel" which trouped four times a week for more than a month to orphanages, hospitals, and schools to entertain gratis hundreds of needy Mexican children, giving many their first taste of the theater.

The success of the project as entertainment and education, and more particularly as a medium for manifesting good will, recommends its use by American women's organizations in other Latin-American countries. The League worked in co-operation with the Mexican Government, which has expressed great appreciation of these services to the City of Mexico.

The League assumed entire responsibility for each production, taking the cast, stage hands and sets directly to the institution and asking only that the audience be gathered at a stated hour. In most cases the institutions were charitable ones with children from the poorest classes. The advent of the colorful little play with its broom-maker's hut, its black forest, its candy house, its American cast speaking Spanish and dressed in costumes of the German peasant, was therefore momentous to the little Mexicans.

Once it was known about the city that a free play for children was being given, there were endless requests for performances. Because of this response to its idea, the League will hold a similar theatrical season next year, and rather than lose time in developing a new play will repeat "Hansel and Gretel."

The chairman of the Play Committee, under which the work was directed, is Mrs. W. Myron Dillon, wife of the United States Military and Naval Attaché to Mexico. The chairman for the coming year is Mrs. Emmett K. Goodrich. Mrs. Allan Ellis is president of the organization.

## *Freedom*

**By Stephen Vincent Benét**
Author

And we know this too—and know it ever more deeply—we know that freedom and democracy are not just big words mouthed by orators but the rain and the wind and the sun, the air and the light by which we breathe and live.

In "A Summons to the Free." Farrar & Rinehart, Inc., Publishers

# Long-Range Plans Offered To Revitalize City Areas

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—While they haven't yet found the needed "common denominators" for co-ordinated Nation-wide City planning, experts making a study for the Urban Land Institute came out of conferences here this week with some preliminary findings on how to revitalize urban business sections.

It is hoped in this study, undertaken by representatives from Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Des Moines, Louisville, Milwaukee, New York, Philadelphia, Richmond, St. Louis, and Los Angeles, to build the framework for an urban land-use program that will fit each community, and point the way toward solution of blight and decay, and help build cities into focal points for new business and industries.

Studies in Boston, Cincinnati and New York have been concluded and on the basis of their findings the experts make the following proposals:

1. Adopt a long-range housing program to include restoration of blighted and dilapidated close-in areas and efforts to make the City more compact.

2. Make zoning regulations more constructive and adapted to the development of "neighborhood units."

3. Take action for traffic and highway betterment, such as removal of street cars and busses from the surface in the central business district; the by-passing of through traffic around the central district; restriction of cruising taxicabs—one proposal is that they be controlled by making taxicab service a monopoly as is done with bus and street car service; the progressive elimination of parking on downtown streets with provision made for off-street parking; the provision of adequate parking facilities at rapid transit terminals; the exclusion of truck traffic from the financial and office building district.

4. Elimination duplication of effort and expense in government services by a sound annexation plan or adopt a system of adequate charges for services rendered by the city to other communities and unincorporated territory.

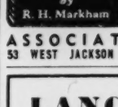
5. Take firm steps to abolish unnecessary smoke, dirt and noise.

6. Co-operate with the School Board, the County, the Library Board and other agencies to see that needed improvements for which other governmental units are responsible are carried forward concomitantly as the city program progresses.

As one means of restoring business stability in American cities, the president of the Institute, Walter S. Schmidt, of Cincinnati, stated:

"A program of laissez-faire from now on is certain to be disastrous and will result in enormous losses and retrogression generally. On the other hand, prompt and decisive action taken now in planning and replanning, centralizing and conserving existing assets in American cities will halt the creeping paralysis of blight and decay; prevent wanton waste of wealth now existent in business and manufacturing, buildings, schools, churches, homes, streets, sewers and utilities; restore the heart of the cities for livable, close-in neighborhoods where low-income workers can be suitably housed in homes convenient to their places of business, and raise to higher levels than those heretofore existent the economic values involved."


A STIRRING MESSAGE TO HELP AWAKEN AMERICA




. . . to the dangers that face democracy and freedom. Its inner significance is tremendous," says The Christian Science Monitor. A challenging reply to Anne Lindbergh's *Wave of the Future*.

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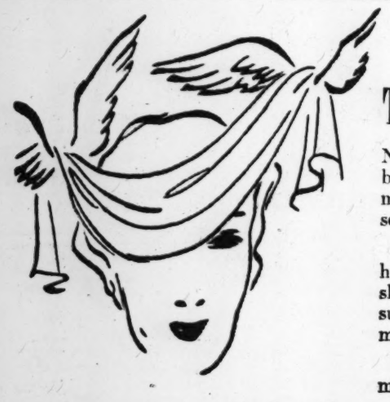

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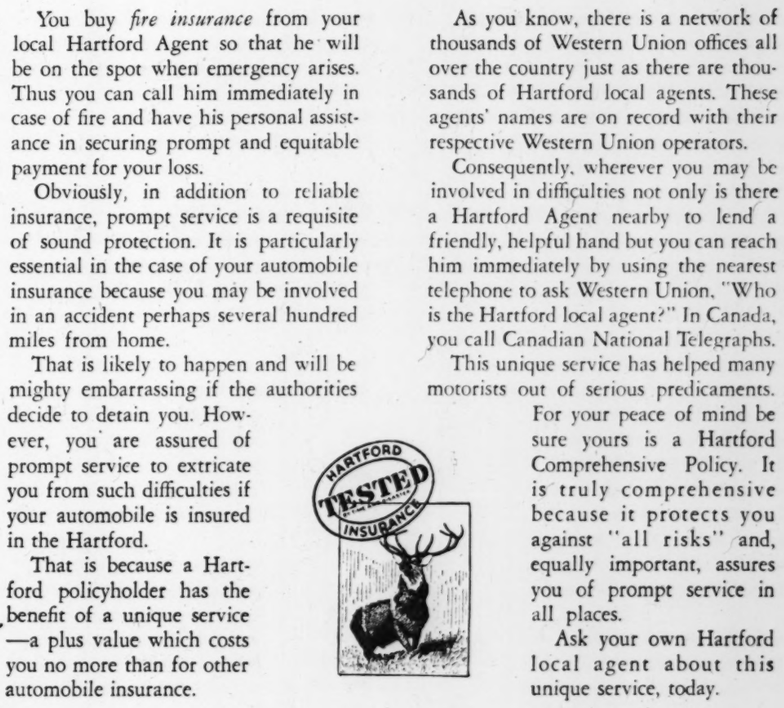


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# Experts in Arab Lore Prove Assets to Britain

*Professor Yale served as a military observer in the Near East during the World War, attached to the forces of General Allenby. He is at present Assistant Professor of History at the University of New Hampshire.*

By William Yale

In the present crisis in the Middle East, Britain has no greater assets than the highly trained civil servants who know the leaders of the Arab and Moslem world through long years of service.

Among these officers one of the most able and distinguished is Sir Kinahan Cornwallis, present British Ambassador to Iraq, who has had the main burden of meeting the Rashid Ali revolt against British influence.

Britain is fortunate in having a group of men like Sir Kinahan to deal with Arabs who value above all the character and integrity that men of this stamp can show. Nothing so commands Arab respect and admiration as honesty and courage.

As Special Agent of the Department of State in Egypt, I first came into contact with Sir Kinahan at Cairo during the autumn of 1917. He was then Director of the Arab Bureau, that branch of the British Political Intelligence Service made famous by Col. T. E. Lawrence in the "Seven Pillars of Wisdom."

Under the guidance of Sir Kinahan the Arab Bureau gathered secret information about the Arab and Moslem world from the four corners of the earth.

**Close Watch on Arabs**

Sitting in a musty office in Cairo reading the Arab Bulletin, confidential publication of the Arab Bureau, I was amazed to find that Sir Kinahan and his staff were keeping as close watch of the Arabs in South America and the United States as of Arab activities in Egypt, India, and the Arab Lands of Asia.

At that time in 1917 Sir Kinahan already had spent eight years in the Sudan and three years in Egypt as a member, first of the Sudan Civil Service and then of the Egyptian Civil Service.

He was comparatively youthful when he became Director of the Arab Bureau in 1916. He was a tall, large-framed, powerfully built young man, his hands and face bronzed by years of exposure to the sun of the Sudan.

He was an inscrutable looking person who struck me as resembling that type of American Indian idealized by Remington in his famous statues. One could not keep from speculating on whether he had Indian blood in his veins.

Instinctively I knew I had met a man who could be trusted when he first greeted me at the Arab Bureau. My political work brought me into contact with him on many occasions between 1917 and November, 1919. I discovered that my original judgment had been correct; he was a man of integrity, who could be trusted.

**Remained Imperturbable**

Despite a passionate intensity which one sensed without his giving any tangible evidence, Sir Kinahan remained always outwardly cold, hard, imperturbable. In his "Seven Pillars of Wisdom" Lawrence has drawn an unforgettable portrait of Sir Kinahan. Lawrence writes of him: "A Man rude to look upon, but apparently forged from one of those incredible metals with a melting point of thousands of degrees. So he could remain for months hotter than other men's white heat, and yet look cold and hard."

During the tumultuous weeks and months which followed the British conquest of northern Palestine and Syria in 1918, when rival Arab groups fought one another in Damascus, when Arab nationalism first came to grips with French imperialism in western Syria and with Zionism in Palestine, Sir Kinahan played an important, but little-known, role. His cool, balanced judgment did much to allay the turbulent passions of those hectic times.

In the summer of 1919 when the American Section of the International Commission on Mandates in Turkey, known as the King-Crane Commission, arrived in Palestine and Syria, the Arabs were seething with nationalism, fanned to the explosion point by President Wilson's philosophy of self-determination. It was then that I was most impressed by the honesty and the well-balanced judgment of Sir Kinahan, at the time a colonel in the British Military Intelligence.

Convinced by my own investigation as Technical Adviser to the King-Crane Commission, that the Arab Government in Damascus was carrying on a widespread propaganda against the French, I put the question up to Sir Kinahan in Damascus. He knew I had no documentary proof of my suspicions, he could have said they were baseless. Instead he said: "Yale, your deductions are absolutely correct; but we the British, have had nothing to do with the Arab propaganda against our Allies."

I knew he was speaking the truth.

**Solution Sought**

In the autumn of 1919 when I went to London with the vain hope of solving the Arab problem by what has been called in "The Letters of T. E. Lawrence of Arabia," "The Yale Plan," the man whose judgment I most depended upon was Sir Kinahan. He, I knew, was conversant with every aspect of the situation. He, I was convinced, was the man best fitted to pass judgment upon the solution of the Arab problem.

In 1921 Sir Kinahan accompanied Emir Faisal to the Iraq after the fiasco in Syria. When Faisal became King of the Iraq, Sir Kinahan was made Adviser to the Ministry of the Interior where he had his finger on the very pulse of the political life of the Iraq throughout those years when the new Arab kingdom was going through the tribulations of infancy.

In 1935 Sir Kinahan retired and settled down on a country estate in England, his strenuous career seemingly at an end. But on the outbreak of war in 1939 he was recalled to the Foreign Office where he served until it became apparent that an experienced diplomat was needed at Baghdad. On February 12, 1941, Sir Kinahan was appointed his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Iraq.

The British Government could not have made a wiser choice for no Britisher has had a wider experience in the Arab world than Sir Kinahan; no Englishman is better known to and so fully trusted by the Arabs as he.

It is also fortunate that, just at this time, the British Government has at last consulted H. St. John Philby, whose knowledge of Arabia is wider than that of any European. Mr. Philby, who was under dark suspicion until recently, was taken into protective custody by the British when he left Riyadh, Capital of his friend, King Ibn Saud. Recently Mr. Philby was able to present before a Home Office Committee his analysis of the situation in the Arab world. As a result, the British Government is in a better position to cope with the crisis in the Arab lands and to understand the problems which confront the Ambassador at Baghdad.

If the British successfully meet this crisis in the Iraq and are able to retain the support of the Arab and Moslem world, it will be due largely to the knowledge, experience, and moral integrity of such men as Sir Kinahan Cornwallis and H. St. John Philby.

# *King's Greeting to Flier Recalls Visit to Canadians*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—The King grinned and warm memories lit his eyes.

"So you are Archie McNab's boy," he said. His handshake became firmer and heartier. The husky Canadian in the uniform of a wing commander of the Royal Canadian Air Force grinned right back.

The scene was Buckingham Palace. The King was decorating a group of the Empire's top-flight airmen for bravery. He had just awarded the prairie flier the Distinguished Flying Cross when something of the flier's appearance and his name recalled happier days to His Majesty.

The King has a warm regard and admiration for his Men with Wings, but this man had a special claim to attention, he was the son of a friend, Archie McNab.

"So you are Archie McNab's boy," he repeated.

His mind went back to Regina, Capital of Saskatchewan, and the friendly ex-farmer, ex-politician who is His Majesty's Lieutenant-Governor there and who is Archie to all the West.

The flier was Wing Commander Ernest McNab, who led Canada's No. 1 Fighter squad during the early days of the Battle of Britain.

**All in the Family**

Ernest McNab in Ottawa recently told newspapermen of the King's comment. It was typical of him to talk of his father rather than his own exploits which won him his honors. It was typical, too, that his father should make such an impression on either King or Commoner.

Ernest McNab is on his way to becoming one of the outstanding warriors of the present war, but to the West he will still be Archie's boy. And he wants it that way, for his chubby father personifies those prairie pioneers who built a great empire on the plains.

Archie McNab is a great prairie democrat. His son is a great Canadian flier. They are symbols of countless other fathers and sons and as such they assume significance in the battle against odds their empire is waging against the Nazi hordes.

Archie is a fine example of the Canadian way of life that his son and others are fighting to defend.

Archie was born in Ontario of farming stock. With his brother he farmed later in Manitoba. He moved to Saskatchewan and soon became interested in Saskatchewan's favorite sport, politics.

He was elected to the Legislature and throughout his years and years in office, he was always a Cabinet Minister. He was Minister of Public Works during a period of unprecedented expansion on the prairies.

**Tribute From Reporters**

When Archie McNab was defeated for re-election in 1929, political reporters paid him the highest tribute they knew. He was leaving politics broke.

His appointment, several years later, as Lieutenant-Governor came as a surprise. He was the opposite of the usual conception of a lieutenant-governor. He wasn't the tall, slender courtly type who would add lustre to an afternoon tea in a drawing room.

He was short and stout and he disliked ceremonies. During his years in the Legislature he had always managed to stay away from the official opening. Now he was to be the chief figure at the opening.

His friends were concerned for him and for the discomfort he would face in his new social position.

Their fears were in vain. He took everything in his stride. He was still Archie and he still drove his old-fashioned little car around. Receptions at Government House became gay, friendly affairs. Hundreds who had never attended such functions before were entertained there.

**Carved Out His Duty**

Everyone wondered whether he would find some way to dodge the stiffly-formal opening of the Legislature. He dreaded the prospect, but it was his duty, so he grimly donned his Windsor uniform and went to the ceremony.

That's the kind of stock from which Ernie McNab springs, and that's the Canadian way of life that Ernie and thousands of other Canadians are out to defend.

The King learned to love it during his Canadian tour and he learned to love and respect a symbol of it, Archie McNab, at the same time.

That was why warm lights glowed in his eyes as he shook a young airman by the hand and said: "So you are Archie McNab's boy."

# *'All Out for Canada'*

We're in the army now
YOUR AID IS VITAL!
Save METALS RAGS PAPER
BONES RUBBER GLASS
THEY ARE USED IN WAR SUPPLIES
GET IN TOUCH WITH YOUR LOCAL COMMITTEE
ISSUED BY PUBLIC INFORMATION, FOR NATIONAL SALVAGE OFFICE, OTTAWA; UNDER AUTHORITY OF HON. J. G. GARDINER, MINISTER OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

WANTED
HMCS
MAGAZINES
for our
fighting MEN
GET IN TOUCH WITH YOUR LOCAL COMMITTEE
ISSUED BY PUBLIC INFORMATION, FOR NATIONAL SALVAGE OFFICE, OTTAWA; UNDER AUTHORITY OF HON. J. G. GARDINER, MINISTER OF NATIONAL WAR SERVICES

**Duties for Everyone in Campaign**

**Two of the posters which are being circulated in Canada as part of the Dominion-wide drive to save scrap materials which might otherwise be thrown away.**

# Canadians Begin Collection Of Scrap for Tools of War

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA — Canada has started a national salvage collection campaign to gather waste of all kinds —metals, rags, bones and papers— for use in the making of the tools of war.

With posters and extensive advertising the campaign has been started, not for a limited period, but "for the duration."

Canadians are learning that household bones, whether cooked or chewed on by the dog, can be used to make glue for airplanes, to make glycerine for explosives. It is pointed out that if every householder saved two ounces of bone weekly, Canada could annually salvage 10,000,000 pounds of this material.

Last year Canada had to import rags to the value of $3,800,000. This year it is hoped that the salvage campaign will bring enough graded woolen waste, wiping rags, and other materials to cut the imports to a minimum. Canadians are advised that there are 20 kinds of rags recognized by salvage dealers, that rags should be sorted into three groups, those containing woolens, containing white cottons, and a group containing colored cottons, silks, and other materials.

One ton of scrap metal contains sufficient metal to make 150 shell cases for 18-pounder guns. And so Canadians are being urged to ransack their homes, gardens, shops, farms for discarded metal objects of all kinds, rusty or bright. Aluminnum, silver, paper, tin foil, tooth paste containers, brass ends of light bulbs, all these are useful.

Paper and cardboard containers, old newspapers, clean magazines, old envelopes, paper of all kinds except cellophane, grease-proof, tarred or carbon papers are wanted to make containers for food, rifle cases, cases for shells, to provide reading material for the armed services.

One used envelope will make a cartridge wad, Canadians are told.

The salvage campaign has been arranged as a national effort under the electoral districts, with the member of the Federal Parliament in charge of his own constituency. The campaign is localized in that local committees have been formed, each of which is to organize its own community.

Salvage is to be collected into the four main groups, and sold to local salvage dealers, the money realized to go to war services.

# *'Kitchen Front' Has Peace Aims*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Now that peace aims are so frequently a topic of conversation, housewives of Britain are revolving a few of their own. Attention has been drawn to prevalent ambitions along this line by Mr. George Hicks, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Works here.

As a Government official, as a family man, and as a builder Mr. Hicks has given a great deal of thought to what he calls "the housewife's workshop"—the kitchen. This room, he says, must be given special attention in the thought of the peacetime planner.

Postwar houses, Mr. Hicks says, must be such that the family will want to take its pleasure at home rather than seek them outside. The ideal kitchen of the small house he envisages as essentially an extension of the main living room, preferably with a hatchway, as well as a door connecting the two.

His experience with kitchen problems convinces him that the more fittings that can be built into the actual structure of the room the more satisfactory it will be.

He sees, as one of the housewives' peace aims, not only a place for everything, but a specially designed place for everything, the idea being to minimize the number of shelves, drawers and cupboards, which are merely receptacles for every conglomeration of articles that may be put into them.

## Art Centers Urged Instead of Statues

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Manchester, England

That community centers for concerts and art exhibitions be erected instead of statues as war memorials is the recommendation of the Central Institute of Art and Design here. Bring artistic activities closer to the life of the people and encourage local talent is the Institute's dictum.

Director T. A. Fennymore, who made the announcement, said it was also hoped the Government would set up a selling organization to merchandise craftwork, pictures and designs.

# Nazi Moves Against Sokols Czech Threat

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—The sudden onslaught which the Germans have made on the Sokol movement in Czechoslovakia, however unpleasant it may be for the Sokols themselves, is widely interpreted here as an indication that resistance to the conquerors, far from having broken by two years of bondage, is actually on the increase.

The Sokols are to the younger folk of the Protectorate what the Czechoslovak Legionaries are to the older generations. A few months ago, the Nazis started to try to break up the Legion organization which comprises the veterans of the last war. Their direct attack on the Legionnaires, however, nearly brought about the fall of the Hacha-Elias Government so that Protector Constantin von Neurath was forced to change his ground and allow the Legionaries to continue.

It now remains to be seen whether Herr von Neurath will have greater success with the Sokols which, though non-military in character, have a self-imposed discipline which any army in the world would be proud to possess.

**Status in March, 1939**

When the Germans occupied Prague on March 15, 1939, the Sokol movement had approximately 800,000 members of both sexes. In the 60-odd years since it was founded by Dr. Miroslav Tyrš, it had grown to be the spearhead of Czechoslovak patriotism with branches or kindred societies not merely among Czech emigrants but in most Slav countries, particularly Yugoslavia.

It owned more than 1,000 clubhouses in Czechoslovakia, itself, complete in many cases with drill halls, theatrical stages, swimming pools and baths. It controlled in addition a further 200 separate swimming pools, nearly as many skating rinks, 15 camps, more than 50 riding schools, seven rowing-club buildings and two large hotels.

All of these properties and the banking accounts of the organization have been confiscated by the Nazis.

The material possessions of the Sokol movement, however, are merely the outward sign of the influence which it exercises over the Czechoslovak national thought.

**Cultural Movement**

The Sokol system is not just one gymnastic among many. It is a cultural and patriotic movement which uses gymnastic exercises to develop artistic, moral, and aesthetic qualities. Each individual Sokolist trains himself, too, not merely as an individual but to be a more efficient and more loyal member of a team—the team being the race and State to which he belongs. Due to this conception, the Sokol movement played an important part in winning Czechoslovak independence.

The remarkable success of the Sokols in building up the team outlook among its members was illustrated at the "jubilee" celebrations in Prague in the summer of 1938. Every day for a fortnight, Sokolists of both sexes from all over the world took part in unrehearsed exercises which they carried out with a precision greater than the writer ever saw on a military parade ground after months of drilling. The exercises of the Czechoslovak Sokolists were performed in many cases by as many as 15,000-18,000 people at a time.

**Precise Marching**

At a given signal, the doors of the great Masaryk stadium were thrown open and a line of men, or women, 40 or so abreast, marched into the arena. As soon as they were through the doors, the leading files with hundreds of others behind them, wheeled to right or left until they covered the whole width of the arena, when they turned and advanced like an ordered tidal wave.

When they halted, they were, without any shuffling or moving, correctly spaced across the grass like a human orchard, line upon line, whichever way you looked. And all without a single audible word of command or a visible mark on the grass to show the marcher his (or her) position.

But this preliminary marching was as nothing to the musical exercises which followed. Here again there were no words of command and no leader. Nor were the participants picked gymnasts. They were just ordinary people, some with a definite tendency to embonpoint. But they carried out their manual exercises without the semblance of a mistake and in perfect unison. In the ball exercises they were less skillful.

**Color Effect Striking**

Perhaps the most striking feature of the whole thing was the color effect. The Sokol dress is a white sleeveless vest or tunic and a dark blue skirt or slacks. With each movement the color values altered.

At one moment you were looking on a sea of dark blue. The next, the sea was covered with dazzling white foam as bent bodies were straightened. Then suddenly the sea would become a wheat-field as 15,000 bodies leaned forward and 30,000 golden-brown arms were thrown upwards covering the white vests and hiding the predominantly dark heads. Within the space of a second, the wheat-field had disappeared and in its place were countless fluttering butterflies as the arms were whirled around into a new position.

The 1938 Sokol festival was, as the world knows, followed by Munich. And Munich was followed by the German march into Prague on March 15, 1939. The Sokols, impotent but watchful, bided their time, and became one of the focal points of passive resistance to German domination.

For two years and one month, the Germans left the Sokols alone. Then on April 12, 1941, they struck. Today the Sokols, after being financially well off, find themselves penniless.

But no person who saw the 1938 Festival will doubt that the theft of the Sokols' material possessions will harden the resolve of the Sokol members and knit them even more closely together in their temporary adversity than they were in their more prosperous days. Confiscation of the Sokol property is tantamount to a confession that the resistance to Germany is strengthening and that its spearhead is the Sokol movement.

# Nazis Loose Heaviest Raid Of Week on English Centers

By the Associated Press

The Luftwaffe gave England its heaviest air raid of the week last night and early today, striking mainly at the Midlands.

Although the Nazi raid was the first extensive attack on England in a week, the British Government said it was not a concentrated, large-scale bombing.

In Berlin it was stated that the main weight of Nazi night air raids on England were directed at Birmingham, which was bombed for three hours by more than 100 planes.

Smaller Luftwaffe formations bombed Northampton, Ipswich, Brighton, Great Yarmouth, Southampton and Harwich, they added.

RAF bombers meanwhile were reported in London to have concentrated a sharp attack last night on the Rhineland industrial city of Cologne and also blasted docks at Boulogne on the German-occupied French coast.

During the attack on Cologne, the British declared, large fires were started in manufacturing areas on both sides of the Rhine.

# You Look Twice for War On a Sunny London Afternoon

*After 18 months of watching some 500 air raids in the Battle of Britain, a war correspondent of the Associated Press has returned to New York to give his impression of London under fire.*

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—If you were in London on a sunny afternoon this spring, you would have to look twice to tell there was a war on.

Except for the empty places where buildings used to be, the City seems much the same as it was before the intensified air raiding started. It's hard to walk without stepping out onto the pavement because the streets are so crowded with people released from stores by the half holiday and soldiers from London barracks on week-end leave.

Long lines jam the sidewalks waiting to get into the movies. They even line up to buy tickets to the newsreel theaters.

If there is an afternoon air raid, you might see a few puffs in the sky where antiaircraft shells burst, or a few vapor trails where bombers and pursuit planes are fighting it out, but even with strong field glasses it is rare that anyone sees a dogfight.

In 18 months in London I spent many hours on rooftops during air raids. But in all those hours I saw only one plane fall.

There are so many other things I looked for and failed to see that the people I talk to are beginning to think I wasn't there.

I never saw a maimed or wounded person on the streets. The London police list several hundred as taken to hospitals after each big raid but most of these are persons suffering minor injuries. They are taken off the streets in a matter of minutes.

During 500 air raids I watched thousands of people in buses, on the streets, in restaurants, in theaters, in offices, in saloons, and in night clubs. I never saw anyone jump or start when a gun went off, a siren wailed, a door banged or an airplane suddenly roared overhead.

But everyone ran, dived under a table, flattened against a wall, or dropped prone in the street when a big bomb rushed down near by—sometimes, even when a racing truck or speeding automobile sounded like a bomb.

I never saw a person under bombardment curse the Germans or Italians or show any particular anger at pilots of airplanes overhead. While it's going on, it's entirely impersonal. There's an airplane with a bomb in it above you and you wish it would go away or get shot down.

I wore a tin hat for two months and frequently walked through raids at night but nothing ever hit it.

Very few people get hit by splinters. The splinters are only two to three inches long and London covers 693 square miles.

Gunfire can be heard in the movie theaters and sometimes a nearby explosion distorts the sound track. But there are several basement restaurants where you don't hear a thing—partly because of the loud music. These are always crowded.

Raid or no raid, you have to get to a dine and dance place by 7:30 on Saturday night or all tables will be taken. Movies and theaters close down before nine. After that night clubs are crowded to the doors.

On Fridays you have to get to the station early to get a seat in a train. They're all crowded by people going to the country for the English week end—war or peace.

Spending the week end in a country village gets the Londoner far away from war. He hears air raid sirens now and then, watches the Home Guard parade on Sunday morning, and listens to the BBC for the periodic radiocasting of communiqués.

## Seek to Return

LONDON (AP)—Recent big-scale German air raids have renewed efforts of many of London's 1,800 Americans to return to the United States.

During the winter's comparative lull in Luftwaffe activity, many of those who previously had beaten a path to the United States Embassy settled down to the routine of war.

Elsewhere in Great Britain, some 2,700 other Americans stopped pressing the Embassy for passage home.

With the recent wave of bombings, however, some were blasted out of their homes and lost their belongings. And they're again casting their eyes homeward.

Americans are barred from traveling on the ships of nations at war and the only lane out of London is by airplane to Lisbon and then to the United States by boat or airplane. The boats, however are already booked far in advance.

The Embassy, with 300 employees busy daily, offers little hope of those desiring to get home and has its trouble getting passage for official visitors.

# RAF Victory Story Told

LONDON (BPS)—The battle for daylight air supremacy over the British Isles which began last August and which ended 84 days later in victory for the Royal Air Force, has been officially told in a book published recently by the British Ministry of Information.

Dramatically described from the official annals of the RAF squadrons taking part in the battle itself, the account begins with the first phase of the attack when in 10 days of daylight attacks 697 planes of the Luftwaffe were shot down while attempting to raid British shipping and ports.

The second phase was a drive by the Nazis at British inland airdromes during which the Nazis made 35 main attacks. Again the RAF, altering its tactical dispositions to meet the changed form of attack, was able to beat off the enemy, shooting down 562 Nazi aircraft as compared with British plane losses of 219. The Luftwaffe was forced to abandon that attempt.

The Air Ministry calls the third phase "London versus Göring," and says that this period constituted the crux of the battle.

The German attacks upon London began on Sept. 7, last, and came in powerful waves of fighters and bombers lasting 20-minutes each, with two or three such waves representing an attack lasting approximately an hour.

The RAF Fighter Command continued to attack at the invading bombers and the climax was ushered in on Sept. 15, when 185 Nazi planes were known to have been shot down.

By Oct. 5, the Luftwaffe had had enough. The third and vital phase was ended and the fourth and last, called "The Luftwaffe in Retreat," began.

Nazi long-range bombers were withdrawn and fighter and fighter-bomber planes were substituted. Still the RAF shot down enemy planes in droves. Daylight attacks were abandoned.

The Germans lost 2,375 planes. The RAF lost 375 pilots killed and 358 wounded, but many of these latter are back in service again.

# Australian Loan Near Goal

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Australian Associated Press) — The appeal to the patriotism of small investors as well as to large financial and other institutions was said to have been responsible for the satisfactory response to the Commonwealth's loan drive which closes May 19.

Of the £35,000,000 sought, £32,000,000 has been taken up by 34,000 subscribers, Acting Prime Minister Arthur Fadden said. Of the amount sought, £17,000,000 will be used for Australian defense, £10,000,000 for defense abroad, and the remainder for public works

It was stated there were only 21,000 subscribers to last year's £28,000,000 loan. The increased individual support to the present loan was reported as being satisfactorily received in official circles.

**Used Car Industry**

Used car dealers—6,980 reported in the last Census—sold $193,790,000 worth of second-hand automobiles in 1939.

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# Taxes Hit Canadian Incomes But War Work Helps Needy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA, May 17—For months Canadian economists and Government experts have been telling the Canadian people that they will shortly have less goods for their own use. For months the Canadian people have seen no evidence to support this prediction, but quite the contrary—growing prosperity on all sides, increasing retail sales, a boom in many cities. Now, for the first time, in cold figures, it is evident why there must be less goods for the people, and how much less.

The figures are found in the calculations and schedules of the Government's new budget, though most Canadians have not observed them yet. The budget places the national income this year at just under $6,000,000,000. This is an increase in a year of $940,000,000 or roughly 20 per cent. If the Canadian people were to receive this income, in the form of goods and services, they would be more prosperous than ever before. But they will not receive it.

The budget proposes, on the contrary, that instead of receiving $940,000,000 more in goods and services, the Canadian people shall receive $689,000,000 less. That is the key fact on which the whole national budget is based and on which, incidentally, the budget of the ordinary Canadian family must be based, whether the housewife knows it or not.

**Heavy Taxation on Way**

The budget takes the increase in national income away from the people in this way:

A higher yield from existing taxes due to the war boom—will absorb $279,000,000.

New taxes will soak up $300,000,000.

This would leave the people with $361,000,000 out of the increased income, but the Government has other plans for this money. It will borrow at least a billion from the people. This leaves none of the increase in national income for the public, but instead, leaves them with $689,000,000 less than they had in the previous year.

This is one way of saying that Canada today is undergoing the greatest redistribution of wealth in its history—a redistribution so rapid and drastic as to satisfy almost any reasonable reformer who believes in greater equality of income.

**Redistribution of Income**

The Government is taking the money from the rich, from the well-to-do, from the middle class, and it is paying out vast sums to the very poor, to the unemployed who now get work for the first time in years.

Thus while the Nation as a whole is poorer, in usable goods and services, many of the poor are far better off than they have been at any time in the last 20 years.

The final results of this change in the social system of Canada no one can foresee yet, any more than Canada can foresee the solution of the economic problem which must follow the demobilization of war industries. But the results obviously will be profound.

The latest figures compiled by large industrialists of Canada show how this process is affecting business operations. In brief, these figures prove that while the big industries of Canada are doing more business now than they did a year ago, they are making less profits. The war industries as a whole, though they are all booming, are making profits on the average 4.3 per cent lower than in 1939, the year before the war started.

All of them are making larger gross profits, earning more money, producing more goods, employing more men, but the Government's war taxes whittle down their income drastically. This is part of a national policy designed to prevent any profiteering in this war and it is almost universally supported throughout the country.

Canada wants no one to make any real profits out of the war, except the unemployed who get jobs through it. To a greater degree than most Canadians had dared to hope, the ban on profiteering evidently is succeeding, at least so far as the larger Canadian corporations are concerned.

Among all groups of industries covered in a recent survey by the Financial Post, only pulp and paper showed increased profits in 1940. It is not a war industry and previously had suffered years of depression. Metal-working industries showed a reduction of $4,300,000 in profits; textiles were down 22 per cent; mining, after the largest operations in history, had $2,300,000 less for its shareholders.

These facts undoubtedly come as a surprise to most Canadians who remember the World War and the large fortunes made in it. The Government will find the position of the large corporations useful in explaining to the Canadian people why they must save their money, loan it to the State and reduce their consumption of goods. So long as the public believed that it was being asked to sacrifice while powerful interests were profiting, it would be difficult to assure the success of the Government's huge loans of this year.

# Hull Is Confident 'Reasonable Time' Will Defeat Axis

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared that the effort of the Axis nations "to build world mastery by force will be defeated" and "within a reasonable length of time."

The Secretary spoke at a special session yesterday of the Pan-American Union in honor of Dr. Enrique Ruiz-Guinazu, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Argentina. His audience was composed of the ambassadors and ministers of American countries.

"The world struggle," Mr. Hull declared, "has at length clarified itself into a single great issue. Shall the peace and organization of the world be carried on by free and independent nations which have learned to work together, or shall the world be organized and dominated under barbaric methods by a single master group maintaining itself by force?"

Mr. Hull's answer was:

"The present effort to build world mastery by force will be defeated and will end within a reasonable length of time, just as all other such efforts throughout history have collapsed—although we shall have to pass through hardship and sacrifice before the end finally comes."

## *Three Artists Tie In Federal Contest*

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—A competition to decide the artist who will do two sculptured figures flanking the entrance to the new War Department building ended in a three-way tie.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had been asked to announce the winner's name at a luncheon yesterday. But three of the 360 entries were so exceptional, the jury said, that it decided these contestants should go through an extra competition. They are Earl N. Thorp of Danbury, Conn., Salvatore Ferruggiu of New York, and Leo Steppat of Washington.

The Government will pay $24,000 each for the figures.

Jean de Marco of New York won the second portion of the competition. He was selected to do a bas relief on the wall of the main portico. His fee will be $15,000.

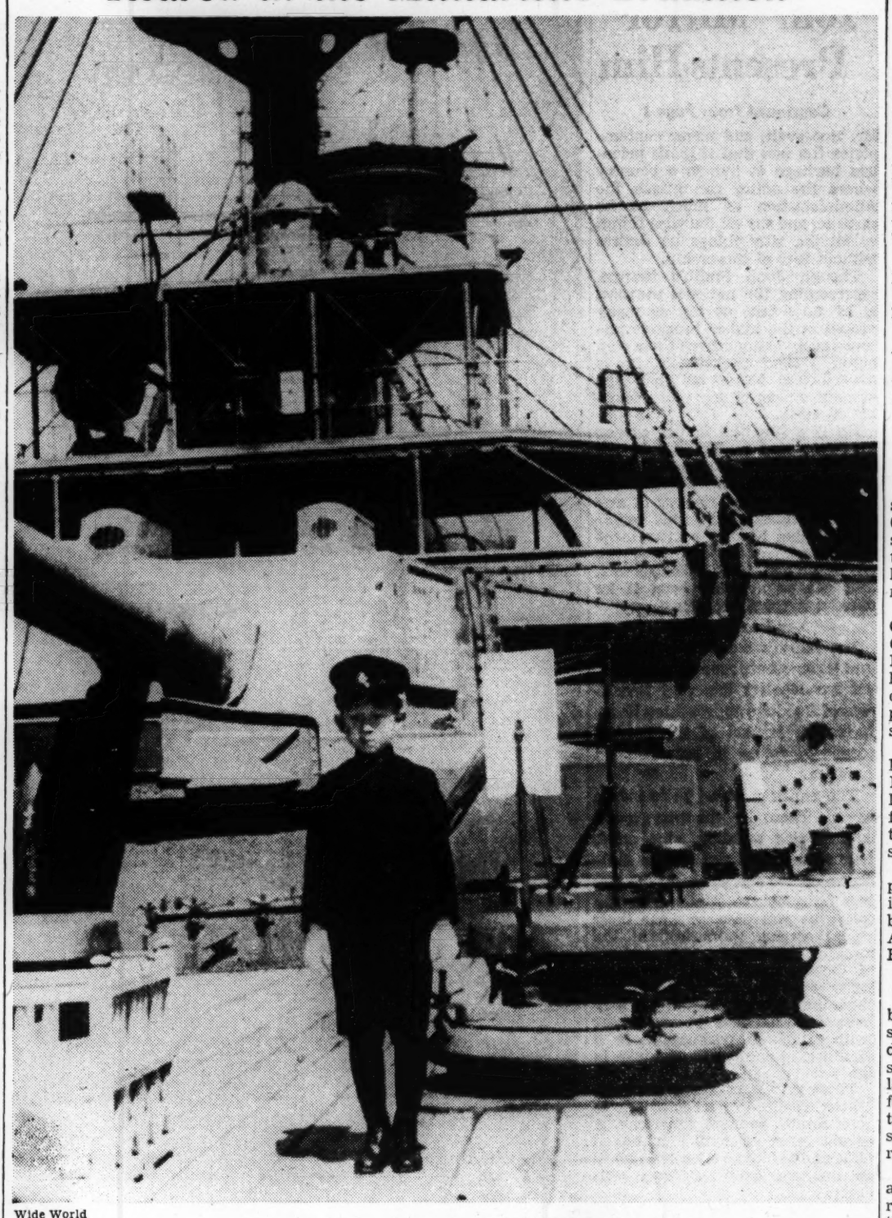
## *Take a Rose, Drop a Coin For British War Relief*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, May 17—More than 1,000,000 roses will be given away for war relief in Canada and the British Empire by members of the Florists Telegraph Delivery Association during National Rose Week, beginning May 19, it was announced today.

More than 4,000 florists throughout the United States will participate in the campaign, in which the public will be invited to visit local florists, "take a rose," and drop a coin for Canada. Funds collected will be distributed by the Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., 601 Fifth Avenue, American-Canadian organization for war relief in the British Empire.

# *Reared in the Militaristic Tradition*



Wide World

**Crown Prince of Japan Visits Warship**

The young Prince Tsugunomiya Akihito, heir to the long unbroken line of Japanese Emperors, comes from his usual seclusion to pay a call at the naval base at Yokosuka. The warship is the Mikasa, one of the best known of Nippon's strong fleet. This photograph was passed by the Japanese censor.

# *Society Aids London Animals*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Well before the outbreak of war the Animal Defense and Anti-Vivisection Society foresaw that in the event of the bombing of London help for animal victims would be very necessary.

When the war began, many owners destroyed dogs, cats, birds, and other pets, the number being estimated at between 500,000 and 750,000. But work had begun by the Animal Defense Society, of which Nina, Duchess of Hamilton and Brandon, is Chairman of the Executive Committee. A radiocast by the British Broadcasting Corporation told listeners that the Society was anxious to have the names and addresses of people who could afford free accommodation for other people's animals.

The result was startling, for within five minutes came the first offer by telephone and this was followed by more telephone calls, letters, and personal visits. At the Society's annual meeting, the Duchess of Hamilton described how she found people with their pets waiting on the doorstep for the office to open.

Day by day the rooms gradually filled with dogs, cats, monkeys, parrots, canaries and other animals and birds. These had all to be evacuated to country homes waiting for them. A second B. B. C. radiocast asked for cars to help with free transport and this met with a generous response.

In addition to this evacuation work came the time when rescues had to be made because bombing had begun in earnest. The Society's ambulances go straight to places where bombs have been reported and are given facilities by the police in their rescue of animals. Wounded animals are cared for and those whose homes may have disappeared are collected. Frightened strays are given a temporary home and often returned later to grateful owners.

This work is not content with finding any sort of home for these war victims. Every endeavor is made to suit the pet to a new owner and vice versa.

The Duchess told of an Alsatian which was decidedly difficult in her likes and dislikes. Introduced to a would-be owner, Sonia (the Alsatian) would have no truck with her at all. But in a corner she spied a lady who had come to offer a home to a Yorkshire terrier—a lap dog. Sonia adopted the lady forthwith and the lady fell for Sonia. When a representative of the Society called to see if all was well (this is always done) she saw Sonia comfortably installed by the fire and was told that anything portable in the house had already been offered by her to her new mistress.

The Society's records of gratitude from hundreds of new and old owners of pets testifies to the humane work it is carrying on.

# *Refugee-Smugglers Active*

LISBON, Portugal (AP) — A smooth-working secret organization active along the entire border between the German-occupied and unoccupied zones of France, smuggling out persons unable to get permits to leave, is described by refugees reaching Portugal.

The Germans, unable to spare the men necessary to patrol every foot of the boundary, recently have started firing upon persons sighted escaping, the refugees said, and four or five are reported killed every week.

While insisting that names and places not be disclosed so as not to hamper the flight of those they left behind, several escapees who reached Lisbon have told of many instances to support the statement that there is a far-flung organization arranging get-aways.

Fees reported paid for escape range from nothing—some English men and women have been slipped across the line gratis—to many thousands of francs.

It is estimated there are 20 to 30 "guides" devoting their entire time to arranging escapes. But this number is swelled by uncounted hundreds of French peasants who lend a hand either out of patriotism of for financial gain.

One account tells of an English nurse who was brought before a German with whom she had been associated before the war. He tipped her off to the best way to escape, and she got away five minutes before she was due to be sent to an internment camp well away from the border.

One of the villages bisected by the dividing line has its cemetery in the free zone. That fact was said to have enabled many to escaped—until the Germans caught on. Sentries for months carelessly waved funeral processions across the line without noting that fewer persons returned than went out.

In other villages similarly situated, fugitives arriving are hidden until nightfall, then conducted across fences and backyards to the other side of the line.

Many farmers whose lands lie half in, half out of the occupied zone have a chance to augment their income by making use of that situation. A carload of hay or farm produce looks innocent enough, but may conceal an English soldier or civilian.

Occasionally fugitives really crash their way through.

The troubles of a fugitive are not over, however, once he reaches the unoccupied zone. He still faces the vigilance of the Vichy Government and the Spanish border. But several informal organizations in South France are quietly busy, the refugees say, helping to surmount these obstacles.

# Swiss Food Ample but Future Uncertain

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 17—The Swiss people are getting enough to eat thus far, but with the Axis powers controlling the ingress of raw materials and foodstuffs customarily imported, the outlook in case of a protracted war is uncertain, according to a Department of Agriculture survey by Dr. Harry Lee Franklin, senior agricultural economist.

Dr. Franklin's study is one of a series the Department has made on the European food situation to guide the new "food diplomacy" of the United States.

Since it normally imports about one-fourth of its food requirements, Switzerland cannot expect to fully meet its war-caused food deficit, Dr. Franklin declares. He describes Switzerland's chief agricultural task today, as one of "maximizing food production to the limit of the country's resources." Increased production, reinforced by various trade, distribution and consumption controls, already in force, "will go far to assure and safeguard the nation's food supply," he feels.

**Chief Imports**

Switzerland, according to Dr. Franklin, is practically self-sufficient in meat, fluid milk, animal fats and potatoes. A large share of the customary consumption of fresh vegetables and fruit, except citrus, is supplied domestically. Foods normally imported in greatest quantities are bread-grains and sugar. About two-thirds of the bread-grains and about six-sevenths of the sugar normally consumed must be imported.

Included in the stiff wartime Swiss system of food rationing and control is a restriction forbidding the sale of fresh bread until 48 hours after baking.

Though food prices have been under strict control, the Government has found it necessary to sanction price increases for a wide range of commodities, due largely to circumstances beyond Swiss control. Compared with August, 1939, the last pre-war month, the Swiss cost-of-living index for August, 1940, according to Dr. Franklin, showed an increase of 11 per cent for foodstuffs, 18.4 per cent for fuel, and 22.8 per cent for clothing.

**Food Reserve Policy**

The general food reserve policy in Switzerland, the report pointed out, has been to accumulate reserve stocks equal to at least six months' requirements. The Federal Government, in conjunction with the Swiss National Bank, has arranged to provide the necessary financing to cover interest, storage and other carrying charges for surplus stocks accumulated by private firms under contractual agreement with the Government.

Dr. Franklin reports that Switzerland today is caught between Axis control of its trade and a British refusal not to allow accumulation of more than two months' stock of important commodities useful for war purposes to pass through its blockade.

"Thus far Switzerland has maintained a high degree of political neutrality and had stoutly resisted every internal and external influence tending toward ideological or political totalitarianism," Dr. Franklin concluded. "The United States will continue to follow with sympathetic interest future developments in the last remaining democratic republic in Europe."

# *Norway's Gold Stock Saved By Night Drives to Ships*

LONDON, May 17 (CP)—The story of how Norway's £15,000,000 in gold was smuggled past spies to the sea and thence across the Atlantic, has now been told here by one who took part in the moving.

The night the Germans entered Oslo fjord, King Haakon and the Government left. The Finance Minister, Oscar Torp, stayed behind with a hand-picked company of Norwegian soldiers, sailors, and patriots in a desperate effort to save the gold, the account runs.

The gold, in 1,500 cases, was loaded on 30 motor trucks and Mr. Torp left Oslo on the last gold-laden vehicle. Hiding by day in forests and lonely belts of country, and traveling by night, they slowly crept north.

Outsiders went ahead advising patriotic Norwegians of the coming convoy to prevent its ambush by quislings. The goal was Andalsnes, 300 miles north, where British warships awaited the gold.

**Slipped Through Nazi Lines**

Nazi parachute troops, informed by Nazi sympathizers of the gold slipping through their fingers, dropped between the convoy and safety. For four days the convoy lay low, spread out through the forests. Then, one by one, the trucks, led by village guides, slipped through the Nazi lines and reached Andalsnes.

A number of cases were put aboard a British destroyer. The rest of the gold was ferried across the fjord to Molde where a cruiser lay.

Soon after daylight the cruiser, while loading the gold, was attacked by waves of Nazi bombers. The wharf was bombed to a heap of rubble and the cruiser had to slip away to safety, leaving half the cases behind.

More bombers came over during daylight until Molde was ablaze.

**Fleet of Small Boats**

That night Norwegian patriots, men, women and children, were gathered together and told what lay in the cases. Every type of craft still afloat in Molde was manned and the gold put on board. Small fjord boats, fishing smacks, yachts, motor boats, pleasure craft, even row boats—all set off that night and crept north along the coast until daylight.

Nazi bombers scoured the fjords, but the motley little fleet lay low under branches dragged down until the boats were camouflaged into the sides of the fjords.

At nightfall they started again and moved slowly along the coast about 400 miles to one of Norway's most northerly ports.

There the last of the cases were put aboard a merchant ship, and as a precaution against the vessel's being torpedoed on the long Atlantic voyage, several of the yachts, still loaded with gold, were hoisted aboard the freighter and lashed to the decks.

# Flag Celebration Scheduled in June

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA May 17 — The American Flag Day Association announced today the re-election of William T. Kerr of Yeadon, Pa., as President, a post he has held for 43 years, and the designation of June 8 to 14 as Flag Week with ceremonies culminating on June 14 with celebration of Flag Day.

The Association, which led the successful campaign in Pennsylvania in 1937 to make June 14 a State-wide holiday in honor of the flag, now is backing a bill in the House of Representatives in Washington to make that date a national holiday.

Flag Week will be opened officially on Sunday, June 8, at Valley Forge, Pa., with a religious-patriotic program. The Association is campaigning for the patriotic teaching of the United States Constitution in schools and universities.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WAS IT EASY TO RETURN TO THE U.S.A.?
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# Morale Key to Draft Army Value

***Officers face problem in making recruits take job seriously; plea to civilians.***

By Roscoe Drummond
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, May 17—The War Department quite frankly admits today that its hardest problem is not training the Army but bolstering its morale.

The urgent task, it develops, is to kindle among the hundreds of thousands of young selectees a realization not merely of what they must do but why they are being called upon to do it.

Just as there are many signs that the Nation as a whole is not yet awake to the true peril to America of world Naziism, so today the new American conscription army is not adequately imbued, its leaders find, with the seriousness of the duty it is being asked to perform.

The problem is amusingly but pointedly illustrated in the cartoon in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post which shows the exasperated top sargeant bursting into an Army hut to wake an oversleeping private who, quizically raising himself on his elbow, casually remarks: "Don't get me wrong, Sarge. I'd be the first to arise to any real threat."

This cartoon seems pretty funny but the situation it depicts is not funny to the War Department, which is doing its best to meet it.

**Outlook Changed From '17**

Many Army officers say that the selectee of 1941 has a different "outlook" than that held by his father who was drafted 24 years ago, that the influences of pacifism and depression have produced a psychology quite a bit different than that which prevailed in the World War.

In the long run this may not be a liability; it may prove an asset; for while today's youth may be harder to convince it may well have more staying power after it becomes convinced. But it is for this very reason that the matter of Army morale is important and cannot be taken for granted.

The War Department recognizes that there is a closer relationship between civilian morale and Army morale and Charles P. Taft, Assistant Co-Ordinator of Health and Welfare, this week made a particular appeal to the whole Nation to unite behind America's "great destiny of service to mankind."

Mr. Taft urged Americans to shun the "pocketbook motive" and he was not satisfied that the human objectives of "bread and meat, coal and clothing, houses and land" were adequate motives with which to meet the present emergency.

"Yes," he said, "Hitler promised jobs but it was not that which put him in power."

**Vanguard of Destiny**

Mr. Taft then offered this answer to the problem of both national and Army morale:

"What we need in this country today, and the only motivation that can make our total defense program, or the segment of it in the security agency, truly successful, is the feeling that we—each of us—belong to a great nation moving forward shoulder to shoulder to a great destiny of service to mankind; risking life if need be, going to war if the alternatives are worse; cherishing our tradition of freedom and justice.

"These aims sound abstract and cold. Make them real and concrete. Make them real and concrete at home, where we cannot be one nation indivisible as long as we listen to the foul tripe about Jews and Negroes and Communists and plutocrats, chatter and action that seeks to divide us and destroy us. Our nation is not only divisible but divided as long as unemployables on relief and WPA are left to rot without an effort to rehabilitate them and restore them to the stream of economic life.

**Challenge to North**

"Make them real and concrete at home by getting decent employment opportunities for Negroes. Shouldn't we in the North be ashamed that often Negroes can get better jobs in the South?

"Make those aims and objectives real and concrete abroad. Destroy this idea that we can cower behind two oceans and still look each other in the face and be a nation. I'm not for going into the war until the alternatives are worse. Furthermore, I agree again with Walter Lippmann that our policy has to be long-headed selfishness.

"But we can't in this modern world protect our own precious selves except by assuming the responsibility of a world power, responsible for enforcing peace in a frontier where the rustlers at the moment have the whip hand.

"Those objectives the boys in camp will understand if they are put to them. So will the people in the communities whom up to now our field man has found confused and apathetic. So will defense workers. This is one country that must feel for its every citizen, man, woman, and child. It must give them the satisfaction of their physical needs but it must make them feel they belong to something fine and brave and powerful and unique, worth dying for, one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all everywhere."

**Marshall Stresses Need**

Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, himself, places great emphasis upon the necessity of kindling the inner spark of purposeful morale within the new and growing Army. He knows that it makes all the difference between victory and defeat in battle.

To assist in effecting and maintaining this morale, a special division is doing all the many things valuable to the physical relaxation and mental stimulation of the soldiers, greatly expanding the Army's social and entertainment activities.

But the basic problem of morale goes deeper. It involves a sense if not a full understanding of why there really is a draft Army today and what is calling it into being. And that is the problem of the civilian as well as the soldier.

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**"Don't get me wrong, Sarge. I'd be the first to arise to any real threat."**

# John Smith: Your Mirror Presents Him

*Continued from Page 1*

Mr. Roosevelt, and never contemplates the fact that it is his priceless heritage to live in a country where the editor can attack the Administration as much as he cares to, and say all the wise things or all the silly things he desires without fear of censorship.

Though John Smith's income, representing the national average, is by no means as big as many people in the higher brackets unconsciously assume from their own better stuffed pocketbook, he is nevertheless better off than the average citizen of any other country on earth.

He gets into the family car on the week end and goes into the country without passport difficulties at State boundaries or gasoline ration cards or restrictions of any but the mildest kind on his happiness, so that he may scatter torn-up newspapers at will over the landscape and, in 100 chances to 1, will not be arrested even if he violates a speed ordinance.

**Land of the Free**

Mr. Smith's freedom is so vast that it sometimes reacts upon itself, yet nevertheless this very lavishness of freedom, approaching libertarianism, is part of the natural course of things in untrammeled America.

The Smith children go to public school. There by the playground is the brick building, airy, solid, four square. You can see the children's Easter and Christmas drawings hung by the windows in gay colors as you pass, or hear their voices singing "America" at the morning assemblies. The teachers in those schools would not even know what you meant if you told them they were free, and yet they have the freedom to teach the truth which is permissible to a diminishing number of countries in the world today.

These privileges, these responsibilities, realized or forgotten, go to John Smith, average American. A saving sense of humor makes it difficult for him to take even an "I am an American" Day very seriously.

As he sits at the little Grand Rapids veneered table in the evening, with his wife serving things from the gas, electric or oil stove in the kitchen and the boy on his right hand and the girl on his left telling him what they have done during the day, the headlines John Smith reads in the evening paper of liberties lost in other lands just do not make sense. They are beyond his experience: like what makes the music come over the radio, or what makes his car run, or how the cornflakes got into the breakfast package in the first place.

**Formidable Foe When Challenged**

But if John Smith once believed that these distant things really affected him and his people, he would be a different man. If he should suddenly make up his mind that somebody was threatening his home and his new petunia bed, he would be an aroused figure. If he concluded that his right to educate his son and daughter, that his right to live his own life, that his right to worship as he pleases was endangered, he would be the most formidable adversary one couid find anywhere.

Woe betide anyone, whether man or nation, who awoke this grim realization!

John Smith, average American, has inherited, or is imbued with, the same feeling that moved the early Americans when they wrote in the Declaration of Independence these word: ". . . with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor."

John Smith may cultivate the final essence of luxury, which consists of forgetting how luxurious you are, but it would be a foolhardy figure indeed who forced him to remind himself—as he is being reminded today—that these American liberties once had to be fought for and that these American liberties may have to be fought for again.

# U. S. Official in Santo Domingo Ends Long Service With Honors

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CUIDAD TRUJILLO, Santo Domingo—After 29 years as a representative of the United States Government's Dominican Customs Receivership in Santo Domingo, Thomas F. Norris is packed and ready to return on May 18 to his home in the United States.

The once snarled finances of the Dominican Government are straightened out. The Government is meeting interest payments, as it always has since 1905, on its obligations, and more cordial relations exist between Santo Domingo and the United States than at any previous time.

There are few figures whose tropical background is as colorful as that of Mr. Norris. Nor are there many Americans who have worked with a Latin American government through difficult times who have culminated their service by being acclaimed "muy simpatico." Even the high efficiency and soldierly demeanor of the Dominican Army is attributable to Mr. Norris who served at paymaster and quartermaster general in the Army from the time of organization in 1917 until turning it over to the Dominicans in 1924.

He came here in 1913 and took the tough job of border Customs Inspector. The title is innocent sounding, the duties and dangers anything but innocent. These Customs Inspectors had about 25 armed men at their backs and they worked both sides against the middle along the Haitian-Dominican border. An incidental part of their job was to prevent Haitian politicos from smuggling arms into Santo Domingo and Santo Dominicans of like trade with bands up up to two or three hundred mercenaries from hiring out to Haitian politicos.

**Avoided Battles**

These political bad men and smugglers died hard. Customs men avoided battles as much as possible, but trouble couldn't always be dodged. It was frontier service with banditos who resented the restoration of law and order as fiercely and fearlessly as their counterparts of our pioneer western United States.

Mr. Norris, putting the "customarios" out of business, using Dominicans as his assistants, soon discovered that the Dominican, whether on his side or battling for the right to smuggle and upset governments at a price, was a first class fighting man.

He not only made a first class fighting man, but one of the best soldiers in Latin America. When Mr. Norris was advanced from border patrol duty to paymaster and quartermaster general of the Dominican Army he found that the tough mountain people could be just as valuable as soldiers in the service of their government as in the service of freebooters and trouble makers.

When they found that there was a pleasant difference between hiring out as riflemen to a politico, and carrying arms for an orderly government, the irregulars lost out for lack of men. Today the army Mr. Norris helped organize consists of about 15,000 available men. The regulars wear khaki uniforms similar to those of the U. S. Marine type, felt hats, and are well armed and equipped. They are letter perfect in drill, remarkably well disciplined and with the possible exception of the regiment of Puerto Rican regular soldiers recruited in Puerto Rico, there is not a Central American outfit that is within a mile of them in appearance and efficiency.

**Job Completed**

His job is now completed because the United States Government has terminated the Customs Receivership and Santo Domingo has regained complete and full authority of all her sovereign affairs. No longer is there danger that any of these "tough hombres" of the early days will get back into the saddle. The Dominican Government has achieved such satisfactory stability that Mr. Norris observed when interviewed:

"It is fine that the United States has had so much confidence in the Dominican Government that it has cut the last restraining string. It is equally fine that Santo Domingo has a Government that merits the confidence of Washington."

The decision reached at the beginning of this year to withdraw the Receivership, in the light of 35 years of co-operation, should be a matter of especial pride to Americans. The United States turned a neighboring republic loose while small nations in Europe are in process of being gobbled up one by one. By this act, the United States, in its treatment of Santo Domingo, gives a lesson in Democracy among nations that has undoubtedly gained tremendous prestige for it everywhere in Latin America.

## Limestone College Alumnae Open Endowment Drive

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GAFFNEY, S. C.—A proposal was made and carried unanimously by the Alumnae Association of Limestone College that "an alumnae drive be launched for the purpose of enlarging the endowment of our alma mater" as a part of the centennial celebration of the institution in 1945, it was announced following the annual meeting of the organization.

But that isn't the most important thing. There's a patriotic motive involved in the program designed for activating this endowment effort. In keeping with the times, every alumnae is being urged to purchase defense bonds or stamps, or both, and make her alma mater the beneficiary of the bond or stamp at the time of its maturity.

At its annual session Mrs. T. B. Stackhouse of Columbia, S. C., presented the Association with a check for the purchase of the first bond. Mrs. Stackhouse is an alumnae of Limestone, where she served 25 years as a member of the faculty and as dean of women.

Personnel of the committee which is promoting the campaign for the sale of the bonds and stamps are: Mesdames A. J. Eastwood, Gaffney; T. B. Stackhouse, Columbia; Edgar Groce, Lyman; G. G. Byers, Gaffney; Paul Guyler, New York City, and E. S. Rogers, Gaffney.

## Trust Violations To Get Priority

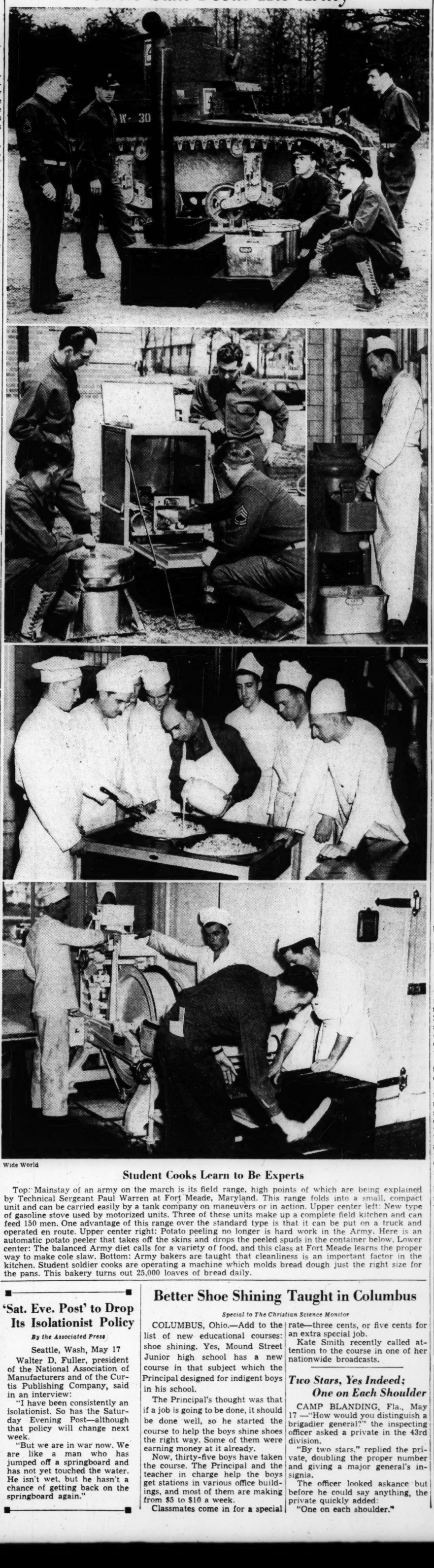
WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson announced today that matters certified to the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division by the Defense Price Administrator will be given preferential treatment in order to "put teeth into" orders from the Administrator.

Mr. Jackson made public a letter to Leon Henderson, chief of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, in which he outlined a policy for co-ordination and co-operation between Mr. Henderson's agency and the Department of Justice.

The policy, which Mr. Jackson said has the approval of President Roosevelt, includes:

1. When OPACS finds prices "being driven up or held up by any method or device which is a probable violation of the anti-trust laws, it may certify the case to the Department and it will receive "priority of investigation and prosecution" with an immediate investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, anti-trust lawyers and in appropriate cases, by grand juries.
2. Proposed anti-trust proceedings will be submitted to Mr. Henderson for advice as to possible adverse effect on price stabilizing efforts before further steps are authorized by the Attorney General. At the same time, the Department will hear advice as to whether such cases should be expedited.

# Uncle Sam Feeds His Army



Wide World

**Student Cooks Learn to Be Experts**

Top: Mainstay of an army on the march is its field range, high points of which are being explained by Technical Sergeant Paul Warren at Fort Meade, Maryland. This range folds into a small, compact unit and can be carried easily by a tank company on maneuvers or in action. Upper center left: New type of gasoline stove used by motorized units. Three of these units make up a complete field kitchen and can feed 150 men. One advantage of this range over the standard type is that it can be put on a truck and operated en route. Upper center right: Potato peeling no longer is hard work in the Army. Here is an automatic potato peeler that takes off the skins and drops the peeled spuds in the container below. Lower center: The balanced Army diet calls for a variety of food, and this class at Fort Meade learns the proper way to make cole slaw. Bottom: Army bakers are taught that cleanliness is an important factor in the kitchen. Student soldier cooks are operating a machine which molds bread dough just the right size for the pans. This bakery turns out 25,000 loaves of bread daily.

## 'Sat. Eve. Post' to Drop Its Isolationist Policy

*By the Associated Press*

Seattle, Wash, May 17

Walter D. Fuller, president of the National Association of Manufacturers and of the Curtis Publishing Company, said in an interview:

"I have been consistently an isolationist. So has the Saturday Evening Post—although that policy will change next week.

"But we are in war now. We are like a man who has jumped off a springboard and has not yet touched the water. He isn't wet, but he hasn't a chance of getting back on the springboard again."

## Better Shoe Shining Taught in Columbus

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Add to the list of new educational courses: shoe shining. Yes, Mound Street Junior high school has a new course in that subject which the Principal designed for indigent boys in his school.

The Principal's thought was that if a job is going to be done, it should be done well, so he started the course to help the boys shine shoes the right way. Some of them were earning money at it already.

Now, thirty-five boys have taken the course. The Principal and the teacher in charge help the boys get stations in various office buildings, and most of them are making from $5 to $10 a week.

Classmates come in for a special rate—three cents, or five cents for an extra special job.

Kate Smith recently called attention to the course in one of her nationwide broadcasts.

### *Two Stars, Yes Indeed; One on Each Shoulder*

CAMP BLANDING, Fla., May 17.—"How would you distinguish a brigadier general?" the inspecting officer asked a private in the 43rd division.

"By two stars," replied the private, doubling the proper number and giving a major general's insignia.

The officer looked askance but before he could say anything, the private quickly added:

"One on each shoulder."

# Hourly Pay For Workers Shows Gains

*By the Associated Press*

The lengthened work week in industries producing for national defense—some of them running as much as 51 hours—has boosted average hourly earnings from 66.5 cents to 69.7 cents in the past year, the Labor Department reported today in Washington.

Government economists estimated that most of the increase was traceable to time and a half overtime wages paid for work in excess of 40 hours.

The Department's report relates to the year ending in March and does not cover the significant wage increases of the past six weeks in such key industries as coal and steel and, more recently, General Motors.

**Defense Production**

The Department's survey of wage and hour conditions for March reflects the impact of defense production on the heavy industries.

Average weekly earnings in durable goods amounted to $33.50, a gain of 17.3 per cent over March, 1940. In the nondurable goods industries, the Department reported an average of $23.63, a climb of only 8.5 per cent for the year.

Economists of the Congress of Industrial Organizations estimated prior to the 10 cent hourly boost in General Motors that wages had been increased $380,000,000 a year in the mass production industries, or an estimated boost of $190 to $200 a year per worker.

Wage disputes continued today in important West Coast shipyards and in the Appalachian soft coal industry, although one of the biggest potential threats to production of national defense material was removed by settlement of the General Motors pay controversy.

Officials of the motor corporation said the agreement, reached at Washington yesterday, would give 165,000 employees, represented by the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers, an additional $35,000,000 annually in wages. The agreement included a blanket wage increase of 10 cents an hour over an average hourly base placed by the company at about $1.

**50,000 Sailors Involved**

In New York, the C. I. O. National Maritime Union and the ship owners' American Merchant Marine Institute agreed to a contract providing for extra compensation and insurance for seamen on ships plying routes outside the Western Hemisphere. There are 30,000 seamen affected. The contract will give a bonus of $35 for each port to seamen going to the Red Sea and Persian Gulf; $50 for each port of call in the Suez Canal; $2 a day extra in Far East waters, and $5,000 insurance for each of the unlicensed crewmen.

**New Orleans**, J. Higgins, Sr., President of Higgins Industries, Inc., yesterday announced his plant engaged in making speedy torpedo boats for the navy, had been closed "temporarily" because of a "lack of Engines," due to a "bottleneck elsewhere."

**Detroit**, Hourly-rated employees of the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge plant in suburban Dearborn, scene last month of a 10-day strike, have been granted $13,682,432 in wage increases, according to a company spokesman, since Jan. 1.

Personnel Director Harry H. Bennett, saying Ford wages now were "the highest in the automobile industry," disclosed the boosts ranged from five to 15 cents an hour and went to 53,024 employees. About half the raises, he said, have been made in the last three waeks.

## Rubber Heels for Army —Also Soft Shoe Work

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AKRON, Ohio—The measured tread of Uncle Sam's soldiers may not be as audible in the future, for the War Department has ordered 2,500,000 pairs of new field shoes, specifying rubber heels for the entire lot. In other words, the feet of present day soldiers are going to get a break at last.

About 550,000 pairs of shoes are to have rubber and cotton soles combined, as well.

Akron rubber companies, where the soles and heels are being made, report that tests have demonstrated that rubber will outwear even the rugged hobnailed shoes worn by soldiers in the first World War. Hiking will be made easier as a result of the extra cushioning for the feet and shoe costs for the Government will be reduced, they say.

Sailors of the United States fleet have been using rubber heeled shoes for some time, it was said.

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# News of Art, Music and the Theater

*A Saturday Page*

## A Honegger Novelty

By Oscar Thompson

New York

A place among the major novelties of the music year must be accorded Arthur Honegger's large-scale choral work, "Nicolas de Flue," which achieved its American premiere in Carnegie Hall on the evening of May 8. Concerned in the performance were the Dessoff Choirs, variously augmented by smaller choral bodies, and the orchestra of the New Friends of Music, with Paul Boepple conducting the collective ensemble.

There were no soloists, but much heavy recitation was demanded of a speaking narrator, whose duties were shouldered manfully by Fernand Auberjonois. French was the language of the narrative and of the choral performance, though the Swiss author of the text, Denis de Rougement, spoke in English when he took the platform to deliver a personal prologue. Mr. Boepple, too, is of Swiss nativity. Mr. Honegger is of Swiss parentage, though born in France. In their differing capacities they had to deal with an epic of Swiss history.

"Nicolas de Flue" is built about the life story of the national hero who, in the latter part of the fifteenth century, was credited with having saved the Swiss Federation from going to pieces. Soldier, judge, and leading citizen by turns, he abandoned his wife and 10 children to become a hermit, whose fame for wisdom was such that sovereigns and princes sent emissaries to consult him. As Brother Klaus, he became also a symbol of democracy.

* * *

Called a "dramatic legend," the work as presented was in effect a choral oratorio, without soloists. But it was written as a spectacular drama, to be given with action, after the fashion of the Swiss communal festivals, one of the best known of which is the William Tell play that many American travelers have witnessed in happier times abroad. Honegger composed music for a succession of choruses such as might be sung by a thousand amateurs. Consequently it was not altogether fair to the score, as conceived, to judge it according to the professional standards of the concert hall. Some of the choruses had an over-simplified sound. Here and there they were downright naïve. But dramatic episodes were vigorously and sharply drawn, with the orchestra contributing quite as much as the voices to the theatrical thrust of the music. Some of the more complicated choral passages were representative of the once "new" counterpoint, with the brass used to underscore or point up a particular vocal line.

If there was a tendency to sameness of effect, this was partly to be attributed to the monotony of the spoken narrative, which amounted to little more than a synopsis of the original drama, though couched in poetic language. Much of the speaking was done against humming or wordless part-singing by the chorus with the result that it was not just a synopsis but a synopsis with choral obbligato. The attention was thus divided in a manner that enabled neither the meaning of the narrative nor the harmonic interweavings of the music to make a clear impression.

* * *

The new Honegger work—it had its world premiere in Switzerland two summers ago—in many of its details resembles and to some extent parallels "Le Roi David" of 18 years back. But the earlier score is more compact, more incisive, more varied and—in concert form, at least—more theatrical. If in "Le Roi David" Honegger's procedure reflected the spirit of the movies, in "Nicolas de Flue" it suggests the technic of the radio. This suggestion is heightened, of course, by the presence of the narrator, speaking into a microphone.

Beyond cavil, the score is that of a resourceful and individual technician, who knows well how to create moments of tension when there are dramatic situations to be given high relief. But much of the writing of "Nicolas de Flue" smacks of formulas; it lapses into the mechanical and into rubber-stamp repetitions of devices long since identified with the music of Honegger. Some of it is "Le Roi David" over again, but with less that can be called inspiration, as witness the particularly trite and empty "March of the Ambassadors," which, for some reason hard to fathom, was singled out by the large audience for special applause.

Ernest Nash; Petak; Chidnoff

### Figures in 1941 ISCM Festival

**Above, left to right, the composers Benjamin Britten, Edward Toner Cone, Emil Koehler, and Stefan Wolpe. Below, Bernard Wagenaar (seated, left), and Georges Barrère, Carlos Salzedo, and Horace Britt, soloists in Mr. Wagenaar's Concerto for Flute, Harp, Cello, and Orchestra. The Festival is being held in New York, May 16-27. It will be reviewed later in these pages.**

## Philosophy and the Ballet

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In reviewing Mr. Frederick Ashton's latest ballet "The Wanderer," the other day, certain doubts were expressed about this "mental and emotional traveller," as the program described him. The book claimed that he belonged "to all time" but after seeing him on the stage one felt that never at any time had he rightly belonged to ballet. A pale, attenuated abstraction, born of words and printer's ink, he was obviously much more at home "wandering" in his synopsis than when holding up the traffic of the stage.

Admittedly, it is enough to put any peripatetic philosopher off his stroke when, "in an internal world of doubts, despair and distracting visions which clog his progress," he sees these intangible guests surprisingly personified by agile, attractive young people. Any corps de ballet can supply such solid doubts, despairs and distracting visions—or their opposities—by the hundredweight or the ton avoirdupois. But the more solid and concrete they appear the less convincing they are. With every allowance for the deeply-rooted conventions of European ballet, here is revealed a fundamental weakness of the "philosophical ballet," so-called.

* * *

The tendency to use the ballet as a medium for philosophizing can be traced at least as far back as Salvatore Viganò (1769-1821). A modern example is Massine's choreographic symphony. "Les Présages," alleged to portray "Man's contest with his destiny"—a contest, so to speak, in four rounds or acts. In the end some may think that the actual victor is André Masson's back-cloth. Usurping the role of "destiny" its huge scale of design and noisy color reduces the dancers to pygmies and easily shouts down the orchestra in its quieter passages.

But in one respect at any rate. "Les Présages," like "The Wanderer," resembles certain philosophical works: even a professional philosopher would find it difficult to ferret out a meaning from the idiom employed. For tantalizing obscurity, mime can beat philosophical jargon at its own game, although, so far, philosophers have strangely neglected choregraphy as a medium of expression. To use the words of a French critic written 75 years ago: "The language of mime is too imperfect and too vague to hold the interest for long; very few themes are suited to it, and the more involved the plot the greater the number of occasions for it to be incomprehensible. . . ."

* * *

He might have added that mime and the dance constitute a language of form and rhythm which, like the language of music, is sufficient to itself. The many fine things said choregraphically by Massine in "Les Présages" express neither literature nor philosophy, but the relations of form and rhythm. And without any serious damage to the ballet as a whole, its philosophical scenario, say in the hands of a Soviet author, could easily be transformed into an allegorical pendant to the Soviet political ballet of "The Three Fat Men." In fact almost any "book," if vague and abstract enough, could be superimposed on such works as "Les Présages" and "The Wanderer." However rich their choregraphy they lead the ballet as an art form nowhere.

But, it may be objected, what of the Eastern dance, with its religious ritual, allegory, and symbolism? Unlike the West, the East has a definite gesture language—the "mudras." The Indian spectator no more needs a printed synopsis than a Western audience would for a Nativity play, and for him even the dancer's fingers speak a language that he understands—the plenitude of this language of movement is seen in the ancient Kathali dances of Malabar, which embrace a vocabulary of over 800 symbolic gestures. The East knows none of that disjunction between the subject and its expression so characteristic of the Western "philosophical" ballet.

* * *

The ritualistic, allegorical, and symbolic elements of the Eastern dance theme may themselves be said to belong to the language of form—a language that goes beyond the ordinary level of verbal meaning. Legends, myths, fairy tales, folklore all have this formal element and are thus much nearer than any purely literary or philosophical subject to the medium of the musician and the painter. This is why Diaghileff's Russian Ballet drew so much of its material from these sources.

"Pétrouchka," now everywhere accepted as a masterpiece, has a book inspired by the traditional Russian-guignol Punch-and-Judy. Apart from the opulent setting it is a simple story of an old Magician and his three dolls, the Dancer, Pétrouchka, and a Blackamoor, who, using a language more eloquent than words, play out a living human drama. A secular parable, the symbolism of "Pétrouchka" fits Stravinsky's score and Benois stage as closely as a pair of gloves. Never, to borrow the words of the balletomane, Prince Peter Lieven, was there "such a unified, such an integrated spectacle, satisfying simultaneously eye, ear, and mind in one great artistic expression." Perhaps "Pétrouchka" is the nearest Western approach to the synthesis of the authentic ancient Eastern dance.

Prince Peter, by the way, laughs at those German producers who, true to type, tried to solve the "secret" of "Pétrouchka" by presenting it as "a sublimated 'Weltschmerz' in a kind of Greek robe." These producers would no doubt have been quite capable of discovering the secret philosophical import of the nursery rhyme, "Three Blind Mice"—the farmer's wife with her carving knife is obviously a symbolic Nietzschean figure Teutonically typifying something or other.

* * *

But enough has been said to hint that in choosing their subject or book, choregraphers may avoid many difficulties by adopting a theme which itself does not depend on mere words or abstract ideas for its meaning. What spectator ever bothered about the literary aspect of Fokine's "Les Sylphides"? Using only the medium of form and atmosphere, this ballet is universal in its appeal.

Barely the fringe of a big subject has been touched. "Pétrouchka" and "Les Sylphides" do share a "secret" which largely accounts for their success, but this "secret" is not philosophical but musical. And that, as Kipling used to say, is another story.

## Jerome Myers Memorial

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

The late Jerome Myers, painter of city life and scenes of New York for many years, is the subject of a memorial exhibition this month at the Whitney Museum of American Art. About 90 paintings, water colors, drawings, pastels, and prints have been assembled. Various loans from Museums and private collectors are included, and numerous works not hitherto available have been furnished by the artist's widow, making a comprehensive and charming show.

Myers was an artist who found New York a heart-warming place to work in. He was especially devoted to the East Side, particularly as this congested area appeared some years ago, when life clustered perhaps more sociably than today in New York's quarters of foreign population. In an interview once the artist regretted the passing of scenes such as he portrayed in his work, scenes he felt were more friendly and charming than any today. Wistfully Myers held on to such tenuous strings of sentiment to the end of his career. Behind him he left an art warmly sympathetic to the life he portrayed, and of more than a little individuality.

* * *

From the earliest street scene on display to the last that he painted, in 1939, there are few subjects which do not bespeak the artist's enjoyment of and affection for the place in which he lived. Those who knew him have pictured a kindly individual who worked much from nature, drawing incessantly as he went among the parks and playgrounds, the East Side markets and recreation piers, making notes for his paintings. One of his greatest enjoyments was studying the casual, animated play of children in the streets and parks. Born in Petersburg, Va., in 1867, Myers made his first contact with New York at the age of 18, when he came to study at the Art Students League under George de Forest Brush. He was however largely self-taught, and throughout his career, including a short journey abroad, he maintained a freedom from the influence of other artists, an independence of thought and feeling, which is delightfully evident in his work.

Not the least of Myers' accomplishments are his etchings of markets, New York types, and children at play, which he printed in colors, making authentic and personal contributions to graphic art. Sentiment there is in them, but of graphic delineation of character there is considerably more. In observation, true to the facts, his drawing expresses at the same time his warmth of feeling, a pleased response to the mood of the subject. In the paintings as in the drawings the observer feels animation combined with charm.

* * *

This combination of the personal, the imaginative, and the realistic in Jerome Myers' work won him appreciation during his lifetime, though not until recently the beginning of a more widespread popularity. His style, moreover, is solidly ingrained in his work from the beginning, the most conspicuous development being a progressive lightening of his palette. In the earliest work, "The Tambourine" of 1905, lent by James Speyer, a street scene in the Italian quarter, with children dancing to the music of a hurdy-gurdy and tambourine, is soft and mellow in tonality, and much the same is the "Angels of the Fiesta," another Italian scene dated 1920, with children grouped around an illuminated street shrine, except that the effect is more vivid and spectacular. Finally, in the "Street Shrine" of 1931, lent by the Brooklyn Museum, the fiesta scene flowers into a luminous, crystalline harmony of color, full of cheerfulness and gaiety.

The publication of his autobiography a year ago helped to establish a truer appreciation of his work than before. Now the Whitney Museum, in making its generous tribute, promises to extend that appreciation, which is due, however belatedly, an authentic personality in American art.

## A Mexican Symphonic Drama

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Mexico, D. F.

A landmark in the history of Mexican art is the new symphonic drama, "Tata Vasco," by Miguel Bernal Jiminez, which recently closed its first Mexican City season. To students of Mexican history, the production, with its melodies and dances borrowed from the Indians, the Spaniards, and the Meztizos, its story rooted in the past, its costumes and sets based on originals, assumes documentary significance.

"Tata Vasco" was written to celebrate the fourth centennial of the arrival at Patzcuaro of Don Vasco de Quiroga, whom the Indians of Michoacan called "Tata" Vasco. This sixteenth-century Spaniard, one of the more humane of the conquerors, traveled over the province of Michoacan establishing schools, encouraging the development of native crafts, and endearing himself to the Indians to such an extent that even today the Tarascans around Patzcuaro mention his name affectionately. Appropriately, the first performance was given at Patzcuaro.

The libretto by Manuel Munoz consists of a series of scenes, practically without plot, revolving around the coming of Don Vasco to recall the Indians to the Christian faith, against which they have rebelled after the slaying of their king by a Spaniard. A love theme is introduced through the figures of Princess Coyuva, daughter of the slain king, and Tacatame, an Indian prince.

In an effort to break away from traditional opera and to transcend the restrictions imposed by the libretto, the composer has attempted a new musical form which he terms "symphonic drama," indicating the predominance of the symphonic rather than the operatic ideal.

Whether the composer has successfully wedded symphony with drama is a subject of debate. Some feel there is such frequent use of religious music, especially of Gregorian chants, and the religious idea is so predominant, that the composition should have been written as a cantata. Others contend it is a potpourri of many elements, and, while interesting, is neither symphony nor opera. There are many, however, who hold "Tata Vasco" to be a creative departure from the rigid operatic formula, and as such a definite contribution toward a more flexible musical idiom.

## 'The Forced Marriage'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Dublin

"The Forced Marriage," by David Sears, was presented by the Gate Theater Productions at the Gaiety Theater.

Mr. Sears, dramatic critic of the Irish Independent, made his début as a dramatist in 1928 with "Juggernaut," which was awarded the Tailteann gold medal. In due course, it was followed by "The Dead Ride Fast" and "Grania of the Ships." All were staged at the Gate Theater by Hilton Edwards. The last-named suggested that Mr Sears' métier lay in the direction of romantic comedy. That view is now confirmed. The author has learned much since "Juggernaut," and "The Forced Marriage" is a comedy of manners in the best traditions of that type of play.

* * *

The action of the play takes place in an Irish country mansion in the year 1696, and its three acts and six scenes cover one week. In the opening act, we get an illuminating glimpse of conditions obtaining in Ireland after the Battle of the Boyne, the sequel of which was the confiscation by William III of the estates of those Irish landed gentry who had espoused the cause of James II. Sir Terence O'Hagen resolves to recover the family property seized by "Dutch William" and conferred by him upon George Marwood, one of his own adherents, who, in turn, left it to his niece Dorothy Marwood.

Living alone, with an English housekeeper, this lady is visited one night by Sir Terence, who explains that he has come to marry her because that is the only way in which he can regain his property. Circumstances are such that Dorothy, after a brief struggle, consents to the marriage, which is at once solemnized. She, however, refuses to be more than a nominal wife. But O'Hagen has fallen in love with the girl and determines to win her. At this stage the play becomes a comedy of domestic life with complications which provide amusing situations.

* * *

Mr. Sears has handled his plot with delicacy. There is a suggestion of Restoration frankness but the coarseness of the period is completely absent. The dialogue is of the thrust-and-parry kind, and full of neat turns. Micheal MacLiammoir, as Sir Terence, puts to good use his sense of humor. The supporting cast made the most of their opportunities but a special word must be said for Shelah Richards, and for Coralie Carmichael, as the Dowager Lady O'Hagen—a delightfully drawn character.

The production, directed by Hilton Edwards, was superbly mounted.

J. J. Hayes

## Art in Edinburgh

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Edinburgh

In the interval between larger exhibitions, Edinburgh has held several smaller shows, At the National Gallery Mr. Stanley Cursiter has given interesting exhibitions. At the moment he has devoted two rooms in the National Gallery to the work of S. J. Peploe. The arrangement followed makes it easy to trace the development and changes in Peploe's style. Many soldiers in uniform visit the exhibition and each Saturday morning sees a group of children copying the pictures under the tuition of a woman who has long done this work voluntarily, taking into her class any children who care to come.

At the New Gallery the Society of Artist Printers is holding a show which will remain open well into April. The society were fortunate enough to secure Mr. Kenneth Bird ("Fougasse"), the Punch artist, to open the show. "Fougasse" is one of the most popular of British humorous artists.


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# California Captures the Second Annual Goodwill 'Correspondence' Contest

## Australians Better In Throwing the Baseball

**Pacific Coast Sidelines**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—International good will among the baseballers of California and Australia has just been further strengthened by the completion of the second annual "correspondence" Team-Field-Games contest between the Golden Bears and the Victorian Baseball Association of Melbourne. Initiated in 1939 by Coach Clint Evans, through a friendly challenge to the V. B. A., this event now has a regular place on the California schedule.

Unlike the initial contest (when the Golden Bears won all three events), the contest this time was decided by the results of the circling-the-bases division. California led in fungo-hitting by a team-aggregate of 162ft. 6in., but the Aussies total in throwing was 108 feet 3 inches greater than that of the Bears. While not one of the three California runners equaled Mel Duezabou's 1939 performance of circling-the-bases in 13.8, their aggregate time of 43.5 was too fast for the Aussies, whose combined time was 44.8, and this gave the Golden Bears the victory by a score of 2-to-1.

**Great Improvement**

One of the features of this year's contest was the great improvement made by the Australians in the throwing division. In 1939 their aggregate for the three throwers was 974ft. 3in., while this year it was 1,081-4. Their best representative—Ern Bromley, who was also an International cricket star a few years ago—has now taken part in four contests of this type and his distances were: 347-2 . . . 349.4 . . . 371.5 . . . and 374.7. This last mark is the third best since these contests began and has only been surpassed by Ray Tran (St. Mary's) with 411-6 and Quentin Thompson (Stanford) 410-6. All three Australian throwers registered better performances than the California trio. Bill Johnstone (also a most promising cricketer) achieved a distance of 364-2 and Ed. Crilly 342-7.

California's aggregate of 1,086 in the hitting was 53 feet better than the previous best for these contests. Catcher Carl Hoberg was in especially good form and all three of his drives were over 350 feet with the longest traveling 373 feet for a new California and contest record. Ray Amling was a close second with 364 feet and George Wilson's best was 349-6.

Varsity summaries. Running, California—Ed. Ongerth, 14.3; F. Kirtlan, 14.5; K. O'Toole, 14.7. Team total—43.5. Victorian Baseball Association—W. Lockiier, 14.7; C. James, 15.0; G. Pope, 15.1 Team total—44.8 Throwing, V. B. A.—E. Bromley, 374-7; W. Johnstone, 364-2; E. Crilly, 342-7. Team total—1,081-4. U. C.—C. Rounavarra, 339-0; C. Hoberg, 317-6; R. Jacobson, 316-7. Team total—973-1. Hitting, U. C.—C. Hoberg, 373-0; R. Amling, 364-0; G. Wilson, 349-6. Team total—1,086-6. V. B. A.—Ted Lynott, 316-1½; G. Sprott, 312-3½; T. Reddish, 296-7. Team total—925-0

**Freshmen Compete**

For the first time, Coach Harry Kingman's California freshman team entered the International "correspondence" contest field by competing against the V. B. A.'s Combined Junior team. Age limit for this contest was set at 20, and some splendid performances were registered by the Australians and Frosh. The best individual effort was that of the 17-year-old Aussie, Jack Daniels, who threw the baseball 364ft. 9¼in. for an Australian-American junior record. Teammate Bill Johnstone was only 7½ inches behind, while Roy Howard's distance was 21ft. 6½in. better than that of the third Frosh representative. Jack Mitchell (one of the two representatives from the University of Melbourne) circled-the-bases in 14.3, and this was not only the best in the junior contest but equaled the best in the varsity competition.

Individual all-round honors went to a most promising Californian—18-year-old Doug. Donnan. He led in fungo-hitting with 352-6 . . . threw the baseball 348-10 . . . and circled the bases in 14.7. Ed Welch was second with 341-6 in the hitting and first with 14.6 in the running. The Frosh had to wait until the varsity had completed its hitting and throwing, and when their turn came they were just as anxious to beat the varsity performances as they were to win their contest against the Australian juniors. When the results showed that they had outdistanced the varsity in throwing they were a happy group of boys.

H. A. R.

**College Lacrosse**

Result May 16
Penn State 12, Cornell 7.

## Tigers Show Two Rookies In Outfield

**By Ed Rumill**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

When Barney McCosky was forced out of a recent game with the Chicago White Sox, Manager Del Baker of the Detroit Tigers put young Patrick Joseph Mullin in center field. To a majority of fans in the American League, Mullin is a complete stranger. He had made a few brief appearances in the Bengal line-up as a pinch hitter, but this is his first chance to hold down what approximates a regular berth. At least, it represents steady employment until McCosky is ready to get back in there.

Mullin is a six-foot 180 pound Pennsylvanian who bats left-handed and throws right. Although he batted only .271 in 147 games with Buffalo last season, he has made an auspicious start under Baker.

**Found His Eye**

The day he replaced McCosky at Chicago, Mullin went hitless in one trip to the plate. The following afternoon he failed in four tries in the batter's box. But on the third day he found his eye and has been a cog in the Tiger scoring machine ever since. In a game against the Washington Senators he made a double and single. The next day in the series opener with Philadelphia he collected a triple, double and two singles, driving in a pair of runs.

Mullin was born in Trotter, Pa., but now makes his home in Grindstone. He played high school, American Legion and semi-pro baseball prior to joining the Lake Charles (La.) club in 1937. The rookie may not be good enough to keep McCosky on the bench, but if he keeps his batting average up against American League pitching, Baker may find room for him somewhere else in the Tiger outfield.

**Harris In Left**

When the Tigers come to Boston tomorrow for their initial 1941 Fenway Park series with the Red Sox, they will show another outfield rookie. He is Bob Harris, picked by Baker to fill the manly shoes of Hank Greenberg, who now gets his workouts in the army. After replacing the famous slugger, Harris went three games without getting a base hit. But lately he has picked up in his work at the plate.

Harris came up from Beaumont, Detroit's Texas League farm, with a good record. Handicapped by a weak throwing arm in 1939, the boy came back strong last season. He had 20 assists from his outfield post and started four double plays. In 161 games he piled up 188 hits, for a .312 average. He was second among Texas League regulars in batting, hits and scoring runs. A left-hand hitter and thrower, Bob was born in Ames, Iowa, but now winters in West Palm Beach, Fla. He played several seasons of American Legion junior baseball.

The Tigers are certain to miss Greenburg's long clouting. No club could lose Hank and not feel a dropping off in run production. But if newcomers like Mullin and Harris can get on base often enough, Bruce Campbell, Charley Gehringer and Rudy York may be able to produce enough markers to keep the defending league champions in the race.

## Cronin Leads Major Hitters

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Joe Cronin, manager of the Boston Red Sox, whose critics expressed doubt that he could continue playing shortstop this season, is the leading hitter in the major leagues at the moment.

His effective and defiant answer to encroaching years has been to bat .405 in 22 games. As of today he is the only regular in either major league with an average above .400. He whipped the Chicago White Sox with a grand slam home run and yesterday he accounted for three of his team's seven hits against Cleveland.

Cecil Travis, the Washington Senators' shortstop who set the pace previously, skidded from .459 to .398 during the week and dropped to second place in the select society of American League batters.

Arky Vaughan of Pittsburgh, National League batting champion in 1935, ascended to first place in the senior circuit with .392, a 19-point advance over last week when he was third.

Enos Slaughter of the St. Louis Cardinals, who was in front last Saturday, dropped from .391 to .374.

The first 10 hitters in each league:

**National League**

| Player, Club | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Vaughan, Pittsburgh | 20 | 79 | 15 | 31 | .392 |
| Slaughter, St. Louis | 26 | 107 | 21 | 40 | .374 |
| Jurges, New York | 26 | 92 | 12 | 34 | .370 |
| Mize, St. Louis | 26 | 96 | 16 | 33 | .344 |
| Hack, Chicago | 24 | 85 | 22 | 29 | .341 |
| Handley, Pittsburgh | 19 | 77 | 9 | 26 | .338 |
| Lavagetto, Brooklyn | 29 | 110 | 22 | 36 | .327 |
| Cooney, Boston | 24 | 87 | 11 | 28 | .322 |
| Etten, Philadelphia | 27 | 101 | 15 | 32 | .317 |
| J. Brown, St. Louis | 26 | 116 | 22 | 36 | .310 |

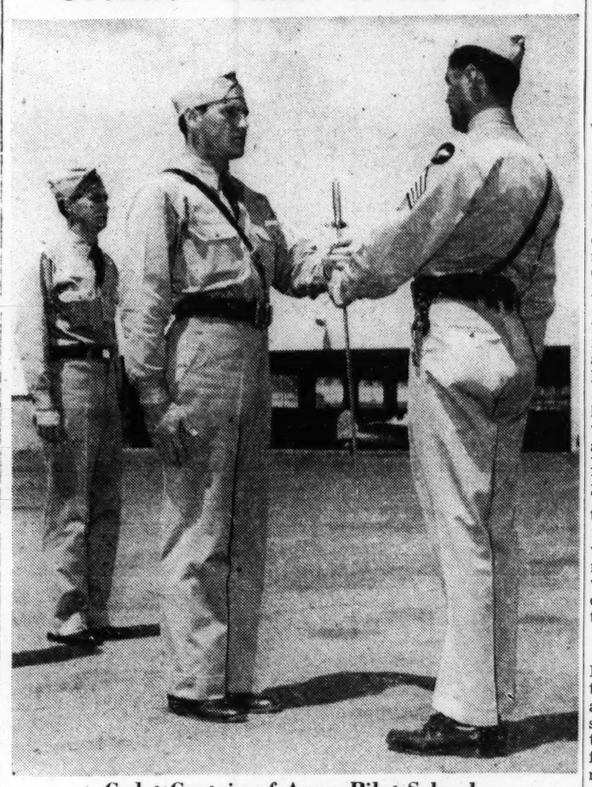
**American League**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cronin, Boston | 22 | 79 | 18 | 32 | .405 |
| Travis, Washington | 25 | 103 | 22 | 41 | .398 |
| Siebert, Philadelphia | 26 | 103 | 15 | 39 | .379 |
| Campbell, Detroit | 21 | 64 | 17 | 24 | .375 |
| Dickey, New York | 20 | 78 | 8 | 29 | .372 |
| Di Maggio, Boston | 24 | 98 | 26 | 36 | .367 |
| Heath, Cleveland | 28 | 100 | 13 | 36 | .360 |
| Vernon, Washington | 19 | 67 | 13 | 23 | .343 |
| Walker, Cleveland | 23 | 85 | 9 | 29 | .341 |
| Trosky, Cleveland | 31 | 118 | 18 | 40 | .339 |

**College Tennis**

Results May 16
Dartmouth 7, Columbia 2.
C. C. N. Y. 7, Temple 2.
Manhattan 5, N. Y. U. 4.
Penn State 7, F. and M. 2.
Pitt 8, George Washington 1.
Wisconsin 7, Minnesota 2.
Yale 6, Penn 3.

## *Gridder Takes to the Air*



**Cadet Captain of Army Pilot School**

**Alexander J. Kisselburgh, last year's All-America football star from Oregon State College, is pictured above at left receiving the saber, emblematic of the Cadet Captaincy of the Air Corps Training Detachment of the Ryan School of Aeronautics, San Diego, Calif. Following a graduation drill and review for the graduating class of cadets, which has now been advanced to Randolph Field for basic flight training, Kisselburgh took over command of the San Diego cadet detachment at the primary flight school from retiring Cadet Captain Ervin Turner, right.**

## *Sports Here and There*

Gathered From Associated Press Reports

### N. H. L. Accepts Art Ross Trophy

National Hockey League governors have accepted the gift of Art Ross, general manager of the Boston Bruins, Stanley Cup champions, of a perpetual trophy to be awarded to that ice circuit's most valuable player, as voted by his competitors.

The deed of Ross's gift provided that all the National Hockey League's players would ballot annually for non-team members. A replica of the trophy will be awarded to the winner, whose club will be custodian for a year.

The trustees named to supervise the award were two Bruins executives, Frank Ryan, publicity director, and Ralph Burkharty, treasurer.

The league's annual meeting here in Boston was on the routine side. Frank Calder was chosen president for the 25th consecutive season and Mervyn (Red) Dutton, manager of the orphan New York Americans, was appointed the former's successor as president of that club. In addition, Dutton was given an option to purchase the Americans' franchise, which, according to Calder, is worth about $200,000.

Those named for the league's board of governors were Ross, Dutton, James S. Norris of the Detroit Red Wings, Maj. Frederic McLaughlin of the Chicago Black Hawks, Col. John Reed Kilpatrick of the N. Y. Rangers, Frank Patrick of the Montreal Canadiens, and Conn Smythe of the Toronto Maple Leafs.

Smythe, Ross and Calder were appointed to membership on the inter-league relations committee and Ross, Frank Patrick and Jack Adams of Detroit were named for the rules committee.

**Braves Release Preibisch**

The outright release of Outfielder Melvin Preibisch to its Hartford Eastern League farm team was announced by the Boston Braves. Preibisch, with Hartford last season, has been optioned out three times by the Pittsburgh Pirates. He signed with the Pirates while an undergraduate at the University of Texas six years ago.

**Tigers vs. Indians**

STAMFORD, Conn.—Dartmouth and Princeton won their way into the championship flight of the Eastern Intercollegiate Golf Association in 18-hole matches at the Woodway Country Club yesterday, each defeating two opponents to dissolve triple ties in the standings of the Northern and Southern divisions of the league.

The Tigers and the Indians meet in the 36-hole final team match today to determine the association champion.

Dartmouth, playing in the Northern division, had the easier time of the two, defeating Yale, 7½ to 1½, and Harvard 8 to 1. Harvard defeated Yale, 7 to 2.

Princeton eliminated Georgetown and Penn State in the Southern division by identical scores, 5 to 4. Georgetown won over Penn State in another 5-4 match.

**Goodall Field Complete**

NEW YORK—The field for next week's $5,000 Goodall round-robin golf tournament was completed today with the naming of U. S. Open Champion Lawson Little, Vic Ghezzi of Deal, N. J.; Dick Metz of Oak Park, Ill., and Harold (Jug) McSpaden of Winchester, Mass., winner of the 36-hole British Relief tournament Wednesday at Brookline, Mass.

The four-day, 126-hole tourney starts next Thursday at the Fresh Meadow C. C., Flushing, N. Y.

**N. E. College Golf**

Alex Gustafson of Connecticut State, aided by five birdies, gained the medalist honors by putting together a one-under 70 yesterday in the qualifying play in the eighth annual New England Intercollegiate golf championship at Oakley, Watertown, Mass.

He finished his first round of the 54-hole competition with a one-stroke lead on Richard Durkes of Amherst, who aced the 210-yard third hole, and Larry Harrigan of Rhode Island State, who shot an eagle three and two birdies.

Thirty-seven of the 84 contestants from 16 colleges qualified for today's 36 holes.

The Amherst golfers retained their team title with a 306 total for their four lowest scorers. Dartmouth and Brown tied for second with 307 and Wesleyan was fourth with 309. The other team scores were: Boston College 315, M. I. T. 318, Holy Cross 320, Boston University 322, Harvard 337, Rhode Island State 342, Tufts 359, and Northeastern 378.

**Big Ten Track**

MINNEAPOLIS—Archie Harris, big Indiana Negro, tossed the discus 174ft. 1in. yesterday to better the event's American and all-time Western Conference record in the Big Ten outdoor track and field championships preliminary program at Mnnesota's Memorial Stadium.

Harris' great toss fell only an inch and one-half short of the world mark, held by Willi Schroeder and set in Germany in 1935. The former American mark is 173 feet, set by Ken Carpenter of Southern California.

Michigan's remarkable balanced Wolverines readied their bid for a fifth straight team championship by paining 19 qualifying places for today's finals.

**Missouri Valley Winner**

TULSA—Oklahoma A. and M. College, completely dominating the field events but yielding track supremacy to Drake, captured the Missouri Valley track and field championship for the fourth consecutive year at Skelly Stadium last night.

The Cowboys piled up 84½ points against 51½ for Drake, the only other team making a serious bid for victory. Washington University of St. Louis scored 23, Tulsa University 12 and St. Louis University 3.

## Golf Schedule For Next Week

**Sunday, May 18**

Bay State Golf League: Ponkapoag at Maynard; Riverside at Sandy Burr; Lexington at Woburn; George Wright at Marlboro; Wildwood at Brookline.
Metropolitan Golf League: Bear Hill at Trapelo; Tedesco at South Shore; Salem at Thorny Lea; Bellevue at Framingham.

**Monday, May 19**

W. G. A. District Team Play: The Country Club vs. Western—First and second teams at T. C. C., third and fourth teams at Pine Brook Valley, fifth and sixth teams at Brae Burn; Southern vs. Northern—First and second teams at Charles River, third and fourth teams at Weston, fifth and sixth teams at Tedesco.
N. E. P. G. A. amateur-pro tournament at Marshfield.

**Tuesday, May 20**

B. U. vs. W. P. I. at Oakley.

**Thursday, May 22**

Twilight Four-Ball League: Brae Burn at Weston; Winchester at Wellesley; Commonwealth at Charles River.
W. G. A. District Team Play: Northern vs. The Country Club—first and second teams at Myopia, third and fourth team at T. C. C., fifth and sixth teams at Bear Hill; Western vs. Southern—first and second teams at Oakley, third and fourth teams at Hoosic Whisick, fifth and sixth teams at Furnace Brook.

**Friday, May 23**

M. I. T. vs. Bowdoin at Brunswick.
M. G. A. four-ball medal play tournament at Wollaston. (first day).
M. G. A. four-ball medal play tournament at Grand View. (first day).
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Toy Town Tavern. (first day).

**Saturday, May 24**

B. U. vs. Trinity at Oakley.
M. G. A. four-ball medal play tournament at Wollaston. (last day).
M. G. A. four-ball medal play tournament at Grand View. (last day).
M. G. A. medal play tournament at Toy Town Tavern. (last day).

## Golf's Hall of Fame Selections Criticized

**By A. Linde Fowler**
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New ships do not always have a perfect launching. Something like that, metaphorically speaking, seems to have overtaken the recent launching of the Golf Hall of Fame, idea of Fred Corcoran, tournament manager of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, the organization which sponsored the movement. The idea, copied from baseball, seemed to meet with general approval. There were no loud dissenters, apparently, when the personnel of the first selection committee was made known, with Grantland Rice as chairman; O. B Keeler, Kerr Petrie and this writer as the other members, all with a wealth of background provided by from 30 to 40 years of reporting and commenting on affairs of the links.

It was not until this committee had named, as the first of the greats whose names were to be perpetuated in some suitable fashion, Francis D. Ouimet, Walter C. Hagen, Gene Sarazen and Robert Tyre Jones, Jr. (naming them in the calendarial order of their first major national or international victories) that the sports columnists began to pound their typewriter keyboards and grind out copy criticizing both the committee and the P. G. A.

**No Girl Named**

Criticisms, for the most part, as I gather from Fred Corcoran, are that the committee failed to name a number of amateurs and professionals whose deeds fully justified their inclusion in the niches of fame, and was decidedly remiss in not having named a single feminine great. In other words, the committee has been assailed more from the angle of omission than of commission. As an individual, rather than as a committeeman, I will agree that failure to include the gentler sex was a lamentable oversight, which probably never would have occurred had the committee met as a group, instead of comparing notes as their paths crossed in their peregrinations.

With those who charge the committee with having been remiss in not naming, in their initial group, such men as Jerome D. Travers, four times winner of the national amateur championship and once of the open; Charles E. (Chick) Evans, as winner of the national amateur twice and the national open once, the same as Francis Ouimet, and with those who name others well worthy of a place in the Hall of Fame, I have no quarrel. Such critics do the committee little credit in suggesting that the names and fame of such golfers were either ignored, unknown, or overlooked.

**Carry On Selections**

What these critics fail to take into account was that the P. G. A. was indirectly paying a real compliment to the growing ranks of golf writers in purposely limiting the selections of the initial committee of "veteran writers" to four men, thus leaving it to the much larger circle of golf writers throughout the country to carry on the selections, in future, and by their majority vote name the men who in their selective opinion should be memorialized.

Again as a commentator, rather than as a committeeman, I venture the opinion that the P. G. A. might wisely have empowered its "veteran" first Hall of Fame Committee to name not four, but 10 or a dozen or more golfers at the very outset, for a variety of reasons. First and foremost, the members of this committee are more conversant with the deeds and personalities of the great golfers of the past than a large majority of the newer crop of writers and might advance cogent reasons why some golfer should be included whose name and fame are little known to the present-day golfing scribes, except for what they might find in the U. S. G. A. or P. G. A. Year Books.

**Only Half the Story**

Such statistics may tell only half the story. The book records in baseball, for example, convey more than do those in golf, in my opinion. In baseball, furthermore, the greats of the game appear time and time again before thousands in all cities where major league baseball is played, whereas the greats of golf gain their laurels largely from one or two appearances a year, either in national open or amateur championships for the men, and the one national for the women, supplemented, perhaps, by their efforts in foreign competition.

Moreover, would a so-called modern writer give much consideration to a man who won a national open with a total of 331, as Willie Anderson did in 1901, as compared to the scores which win national open titles today? Would he give the proper consideration to the changes in balls, implements, grooming of courses and other factors which have brought about such a wide variance? As one little example, Alex Smith was second, with 335, in the national open of 1898, whereas 23 years later, long past his prime, he was tied for fifth at the Columbia C. C., Chevy Chase, Md., with a total of 303.

In a forthcoming series of Saturday articles in these columns I will have the temerity to present a group of names of golfers who in my opinion deserve to be in the Golf Hall of Fame, together with my reasons, and also to answer at least one critic who wants to know why Francis Ouimet should be selected ahead of Chick Evans.

## Minor Leagues

*By the Associated Press*

**Results May 16**

**International League**

Syracuse 8, Newark 5.
Montreal 12, Rochester 6.
Buffalo 9, Toronto 5.
Baltimore-Jersey City postponed, threatening weather.

**American Association**

Louisville 6, Indianapolis 5.
Minneapolis 6, St. Paul 4 (8 innings).
Kansas City-Milwaukee, threatening weather.
Only games.

**Pacific Coast League**

Seattle 5, Hollywood 4.
Portland 8, Oakland 3.
Los Angeles 9, San Diego 6.
Sacramento 4-8, San Francisco 2-4.

**Texas League**

Houston 5, Oklahoma City 1.
San Antonio 4, Tulsa 2.
Fort Worth 9, Beaumont 2.
Shreveport 6, Dallas 4.

**Southern Association**

Knoxville 11, Memphis 10.
Atlanta 3, New Orleans 1.
Chattanooga 8, Birmingham 0.
Nashville 10, Little Rock 2.

**Eastern League**

Elmira 6, Binghamton 3.
Albany 4, Williamsport 2.
Springfield 7, Wilkes Barre 3.
Only games.

## National League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 22 | 7 | .759 |
| St. Louis | 19 | 7 | .731 |
| New York | 14 | 11 | .560 |
| Boston | 11 | 15 | .423 |
| Chicago | 10 | 14 | .417 |
| Pittsburgh | 9 | 14 | .391 |
| Cincinnati | 10 | 16 | .385 |
| Philadelphia | 8 | 19 | .296 |

**Results May 16**

St. Louis 4, Boston 0.
New York 4, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Brooklyn 2 (11 innings).

## American League

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cleveland | 22 | 9 | .710 |
| Chicago | 14 | 11 | .560 |
| Boston | 13 | 11 | .542 |
| New York | 13 | 13 | .500 |
| Detroit | 13 | 14 | .481 |
| Washington | 13 | 16 | .448 |
| Philadelphia | 10 | 17 | .370 |
| St. Louis | 9 | 16 | .360 |

**Results May 16**

Cleveland 9, Boston 3.
New York 6, Chicago 5.
Detroit 5, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 7, St. Louis 6.

## College Baseball

**Results May 16**

Maine 8, Bowdoin 5.
Bates 22, Colby 9.
Georgetown 17, N. Y. University 9.
Ohio 7, West Virginia 6.
Illinois 8, Ohio State 3.
Indiana 6, Michigan 5.
Iowa State 6, Nebraska 1.
Minnesota 2, Purdue 1.
Northwestern 3, Iowa 2.
Penn 7, Alumni 3.
Penn State 6, Muhlenberg 4.
Seton Hall 8, Western Maryland 2.
Syracuse 8, Colgate 7.
Temple 7, Bucknell 5.
Union 7, Rochester 4.
Wisconsin 7, Chicago 6.

## By-Plays

**Well Deserved**

Two women have recently been honored for what they have done in the world of sport—Eleonora R. Sears and Mrs. Hazel H. Wightman. Both are residents of Greater Boston.

They were the two women picked by the General Federation of Women's Clubs as representing "the greatest strides made by women in the past 50 years" in sports. And we know of no women more deserving of the honor than they are. But while they are named for the honor, it must not be forgotten that there are many others of the "gentler" sex who have distinguished themselves in one form or another of athletic competition.

Miss Sears has, we believe, taken part in more forms of sport than any other woman. She has been one of the leading tennis players of the country. She is still ranked among the leading squash racquets players of the country. She has played pony polo and played it well. She has walked distances for record times and a few years ago established a record between Providence and Boston.

Mrs. Wightman owes her honor to lawn tennis and squash racquets. If tennis should ever have a Hall of Fame, and we believe it should, one of the first women to be named to it would have to be Mrs. Wightman.

As a young California girl she came East and won the women's national tennis championship three straight years. This was when she was known as Hazel Hotchkiss. Since then she has won many more tennis titles and more than one at squash racquets. In fact, we know of no one in the world who has won as many national championships.

But we believe there is still another reason why Mrs. Wightman should be so honored. It is for her fine work in developing tennis among the boys and girls of Greater Boston. She has given much time to this work and the result has been splendid.

We are pleased to know that these two women have been honored the way they have; but there are several more who deserve such honor, and we hope that it will be accorded to them in the years to come.

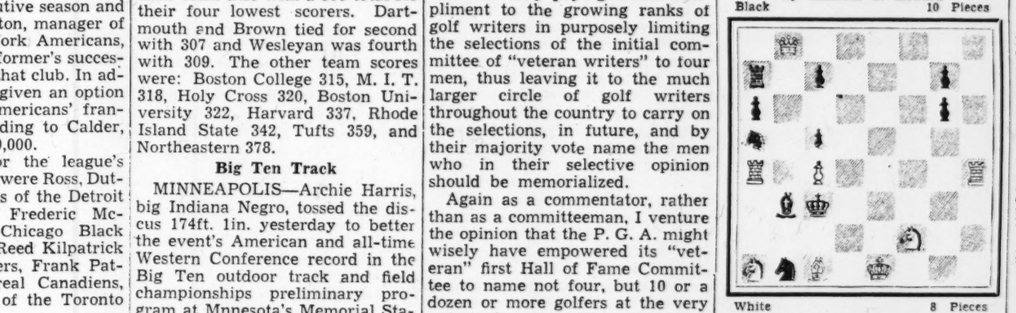
## Chess—by F. R. Chevalier

May 17, 1941
*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

**Problem No. 2349**

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 10 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two (Third Prize, Fourth Half-Yearly Tourney, Mid-Week Sports Referee, Feb. 17, 1927. A spectacular key.)

**Problem No. 2350**

By Kenneth S. Howard

Black 6 Pieces

White 7 Pieces

White to play and mate in three (Skakbladet, Dec., 1930. Three echoed model mates.)

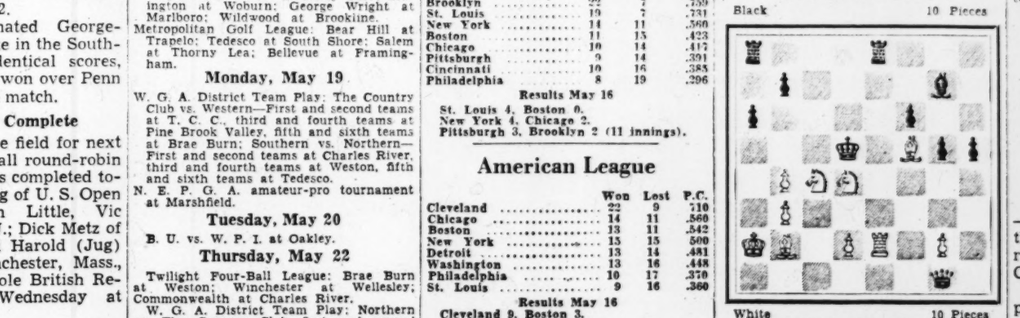
**Solutions to Problems**

No. 2347 Kt-Q7
No. 2348. 1. B-K2 threatens
2. Q-Q5ch
1. ——— P-B7
2. Q-B5ch
1. ——— R-K5
2. QxRch
1. ——— R-Q8ch
2. KxR

End-Game No. 562. White draws: 1 Kt-Kt2, R-Q7; 2 K-B3, R-Q; 3 K-K4, K-Q3; 4 K-Q4. R-QB; 5 P-Kt7. K-K3; 6 P-Kt8-Qch. RxQ; 7 K-B4. R-Kt5; 8 Kt-R4 K-B4; 9 K-Kt4. KxP and White draws by moving Kt from Kt2 to R4, etc.

**End-Game No. 563**

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win
(This position is supposed to have arisen in an actual game won by Nimzowitsch.)

**New York State Bulletin**

The quarterly bulletin of the New York State Chess Association for January-April once again testifies to the activity of this group. In addition to a list of members, it contains games from the state tournament at Hamilton last summer, a directory of New York chess clubs, biographies of leading state players, and details of state tournament for 1914, 1915, and 1916. The 1914 Mid-Summer Meeting was divided into three tournaments, the "Special" being won by Harlow B. Daly, who remains one of Boston's strongest players. H. G. Daniel, one of the strongest Boylston Chess Club players for many years, was third.

The 1941 summer meeting will be held from August 16 to 23, in the Student Union Building, Colgate University, Hamilton, New York.

Robert P. Brand, editor, and C. Harold King, publisher and mailer, are largely responsible for this interesting issue.

**Alekhine to Visit America**

Alexander Alekhine, champion of the world, has made his way to Lisbon from Marseille and is awaiting passage to this country. He is reported to aim for a match, with Capablanca or Reshevsky, provided, of course, the proper financial arrangements can be made. In the past, these arrangements have been a stumbling point, especially since he is said to have insisted upon a fund of $10,000, based upon the old dollar, plus expenses.

**Horowitz Form**

This game, from a team match between the Manhattan and City College clubs, shows that Horowitz is equal to violent complications. This game had many spectators predicting a loss for the challenger!

**Queen's Gambit Accepted**

| Pilnick White | Horowitz Black | Pilnick White | Horowitz Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | P-Q4 | 17 Kt-Q6 | B-QB3 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 18 P-K4 | Kt-Kt3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | Kt-KB3 | 19 P-Q5 | PxP |
| 4 B-Kt5 | PxP | 20 PxP | KtxP |
| 5 Q-R4ch | QKt-Q2 | 21 Kt(Q6)-B5B-KB3 | |
| 6 Castles | B-K2 | 22 Kt-R5 | R-K |
| 7 P-K3 | P-QR3 | 23 BxP | P-Kt3 |
| 8 BxBP | Castles | 24 P-KKt4 | PxKKt; |
| 9 Q-B2 | P-Kt4 | 25 PxP | Kt-Kt5 |
| 10 B-Q3 | B-Kt2 | 26 KR-KKtch | K-R2 |
| 11 KKt-K2 | P-R3 | 27 Q-B | B-K5ch |
| 12 B-KB4 | Q-K | 28 K-R | Kt-B7ch |
| 13 K-Kt | P-B4 | 29 K-Kt | Q-R4 |
| 14 Kt-Kt3 | P-B5 | 30 R-Kt7ch | BxR |
| 15 B-K4 | KtxB | Resigns. | |
| 16 QKtxKt | Q-Q | | |

**Horowitz-Reshevsky Match**

The first game of the championship match was played in the residence of Maurice Wertheim, new president of the Manhattan Chess Club. A hard-fought draw was the result. The score:

**Queen's Gambit Declined**

| Reshevsky White | Horowitz Black | Reshevsky White | Horowitz Black |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 26 Kt-K4 | Q-Q5 |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-K3 | 27 Kt-B6ch | K-R |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 28 QxQ | BxQ |
| 4 B-Kt5 | QKt-Q2 | 29 Kt-K8 | P-QKt4 |
| 5 P-K3 | B-K2 | 30 Kt-Q6 | K-Kt2 |
| 6 Kt-B3 | Castles | 31 Kt-K8ch | K-R |
| 7 Q-B2 | P-B3 | 32 Kt-Q6 | K-Kt2 |
| 8 P-QR3 | PxP | 33 Kt-Kt7 | Kt-K3 |
| 9 BxP | Kt-Q4 | 34 Q-Q5 | P-B5 |
| 10 BxB | QxB | 35 BxKt | PxB |
| 11 Kt-K4 | KKt-B1 | 36 Kt-Q6 | P-B6 |
| 12 B-Q3 | P-KKt3 | 37 PxP | K-B3 |
| 13 KtxKtch | QxKt | 38 P-KB4 | P-K4 |
| 14 CastlesKR | P-K4 | 39 Kt-Kt7 | B-B7 |
| 15 KR-Q | PxP | 40 Kt-B5 | PxP |
| 16 KtxP | R-Q | 41 PxP | K-K2 |
| 17 R-Q2 | Kt-B | 42 K-B2 | K-Q1 |
| 18 B-K2 | B-Q2 | 43 Kt-R6 | B-B4 |
| 19 QR-Q | B-K | 44 K-B3 | K-Q4 |
| 20 Kt-Kt3 | RxR | 45 P-Kt4 | B-Q2 |
| 21 RxR | P-Kt3 | 46 P-R3 | P-R4 |
| 22 B-B3 | R-Q | 47 P-B5 | PxPch |
| 23 RxR | QxR | 48 PxP | PxP |
| 24 Q-B3 | P-QB4 | 49 P-Kt5 | Drawn |
| 25 Kt-Q2 | B-Kt4 | | |

**Reshevsky Leads**

Since Reshevsky won the only game of the first six games of his championship match with Horowitz not to have a drawn result, he leads thus far. The games, like the first above, have been hard fought, but even so lacking in aggressiveness and interest.

## Did You Know?

**Glass buttons or polished metal are never found on a big league uniform. They annoy the hitter.**

### *All See Action*

LEWISTON, Maine, May 17 (AP)—Bates College established something of a state series baseball record here yesterday in trampling Colby 22 to 9.

The winner put 18 hits with 19 passes, two hit batsmen and five errors for its runs, and the swatfest included two doubles, seven triples and a homer, the four-baser by Kip Josselyn.

**College Golf**

Result May 16
Wisconsin 10½, Iowa 3½.

**College Track**

Result May 16
Williams 77⅝, Amherst 57⅛.

**BASEBALL**
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.
**RED SOX vs. DETROIT**
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 6330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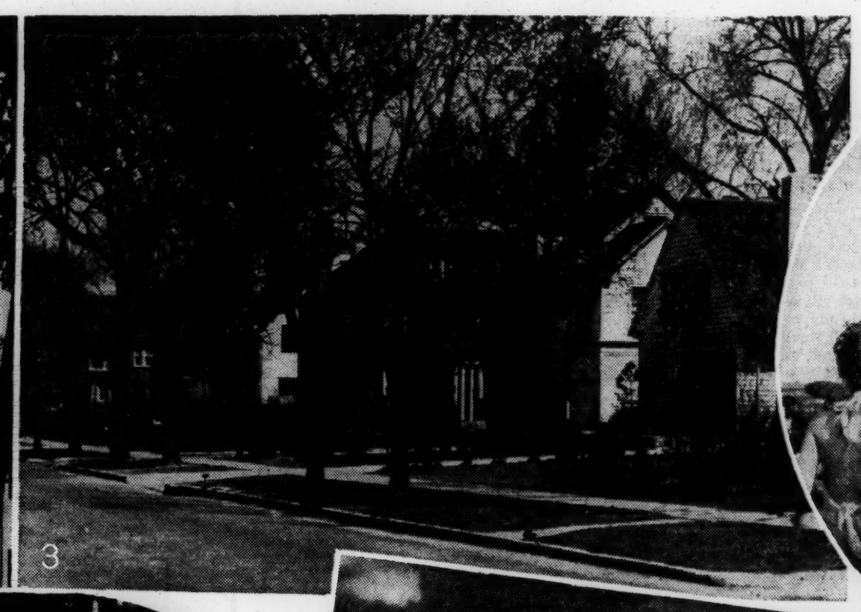
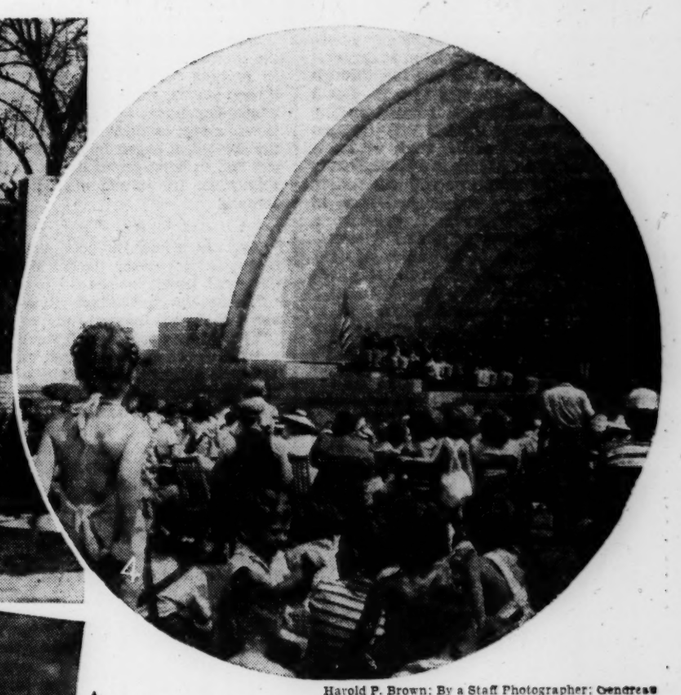
# Education

The Christian Science Monitor,
Boston, Saturday, May 17, 1941



*A Tuesday and Saturday Page*





Harold P. Brown; By a Staff Photographer; Cendrean

**(1) Do the boys of your town know the policemen are their friends? And do the policemen know they can count on the members of the boys' clubs every time? (2) Do the children of your town learn about God? (3) Is home life a sincere and democratic influence in your town? (4) Is there provision for encouraging a love of the arts, through concerts, and other means, not forgetting to include those who might not go if they cost a lot? (5) Are your men and women working with the youngsters, as is this Scout Master who is teaching his little group nature and woodland lore? (6) Have you well-equipped and accessible playgrounds, like this schoolyard playground, open during school vacations also, and properly supervised?**

## Is Your Community a Good Place in Which to Bring Up Children?

By Dorothy E. Bradbury
Iowa Child Welfare Research Station, University of Iowa

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Iowa City, Iowa

Communities are always interested in presenting advantages to induce persons to choose them as places of residence. Mottoes and slogans are spread on sign boards and magazines. "The cleanest city," "the parlor city," "the city of fine air," "the city where life is worth living," and others with numerous superlatives, advertise communities far and wide. Yet no city as far as I know has advertised itself as "a good city in which to bring up children." Perhaps this isn't because cities do not consider their children important, but merely because in general the populace is not conscious of the importance of the problems confronting them in rearing children.

Chambers of Commerce, Rotary clubs, and civic organizations of all kinds are interested in claiming pre-eminence. Good roads, pure water, fine schools, many churches, excellent stores, adequate fire protection, hospitals, lodges, clubs, etc., are all set down as the assets of a town. Isn't it conceivable that all these might be available and the town still leave much to be desired as a community in which to have and rear a family? Of what use are fine buildings and schools and churches if there is no provision for the recreation of the adolescent boy or girl? Of what consequence paved streets and sewers and electric lights and telephones if the community life is poisoned by a low moral tone or poor environmental conditions that inevitably lead boys in the lower economic groups into delinquency? And of what use are lodges, clubs, societies, if a spirit of clannishness and religious intolerance is the result?

**If Parents Are Alert to His Needs**

All of us have heard over and over again that a child should have no voice in public affairs. Of course, this is as it should be and we lay down the law that only when a youngster comes of age can he vote, act independently, and do things on his own responsibility. But let us not imagine for a single instant that the child has no voice in our community. Although silent, the child in our community has a great big voice in telling us how we should live, what we should do, and what our towns and cities should look like. That is, he does if his parents are alert to the needs of their children.

When all is said and done, I think you will agree that there is no factor more potent in determining our community life than the responsibility which rests on every community with respect to the coming generation. The children are the wards of the community. Nothing in the Boy Scout movement has to my mind been more significant than the gradually growing consciousness that every man in a community has some responsibility for the welfare of every boy in that community. Indeed, one writer has suggested, a bit facetiously to be sure, that the delinquency rate of our communities would drop overnight if an announcement was made that whenever a boy was convicted of a crime, a prominent businessman would be selected and sent to prison. Under such circumstances, businessmen would insist upon recreational opportunities for children, would eliminate slum districts and gambling joints, and would sponsor community child welfare programs. Then boys would no longer go "wrong."

**Increasing Realization**

Thus more and more as the years roll by, communities are being brought to the realization of the importance of the problems dealing with the welfare of children. Health, recreation, education—each particularly looking toward the child—these three take up about all that communities are doing as community projects and little of value is being planned which does not fall under these heads.

It follows from this that communities can judge of their success in the organization of the life of their members by applying to their organization a very effective test. It is a simple question and yet one that measures better than any other the standard of a community. The question is, "Is this a good community in which to bring up children?"

Nothing could be more wholesome than that every community should survey its organization and activity with this proposition before it: "Can parents in our community be assured that this community has done everything in its power to enable them to bring up their sons and daughters to be the type of men and women that society needs?"

**Why Not A Survey**

Surveys are the great word in our community life. Here a trade survey is demanded to find out how many straw hats a community may reasonably expect to sell. In the next town the school board wants a building survey to know when, how, where to build a school and how to pay for it. Then a health survey, an industrial survey, etc. But what we need more than any of these, are communities subjecting themselves to a "Bringing-Up-Children Survey." What we need is for our representative citizens to get together and sit down with paper and pencil.

Then let us draw two columns on our paper. In one column let us set down the positive things which our town has to offer in the solution of the "child rearing" problem: progressive school officials, recreation centers, community swimming pools, supervised dances, community camp programs, special juvenile courts, community sponsored athletic programs, health programs, public officials with a social point of view, etc. In the other, let us set down all the things which make it hard to raise children: graft, immorality, bootlegging, religious intolerance, dirty streets and alleys, gambling joints, road houses, incompetent police officials, etc.

When the lists are made up let each one of us, as citizens, pledge ourselves to do all that we can to see to it that our town becomes a better place in which to bring up children.

## The Family Forum Considers: 'Pointing Out Beauty'

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

It was the night of the music festival.

Bill came rushing down the stairs, the blue cape of the High School band uniform thrown back from his broad shoulders so that the blue letters showed on the white satin lining.

He grabbed his trumpet in one hand, the music folder in the other. "Open the door for me, will you, Mom?"

His kiss landed on my left eyebrow.

"Bye—I'm late."

I was shutting the door when I heard him call. "Hey, Mom! Come here a minute!"

He was standing on the walk looking up through the trees. "Have a look at the moon—snazzy tonight, eh, what?"

The rays of the full moon had softened the prosaic things of day into beauty, but it wasn't the picture of the moon etching each leaf of the soft maple as it showed through, that made me feel glowy inside. It was the fact that Bill in his hurry had noticed it, and had wanted to share it with me.

* * *

It does give parents a thrill when they have proof that something they have tried to instill into the children's minds has taken root and become a part of them.

From the time Bill and his sister Claire were very small, we have taken opportunities as they came along to point out to them things of beauty. Children have natural sense of the artistic, and it takes so little time to develop it. As a rule, children are with their mothers most of their waking hours, so to "Mom" falls the responsibility when the youngsters are small. But the Dads can help, too. On the Sunday drives, stop for a minute. "Look, see the little brook over there? Isn't it pretty the way it turns? And the willow trees, they're weeping willows, bending over the water."

Bill or Bob or Joe will be interested in the little brook. Even if he's only three, he'll carry away with him a picture of that tiny stream with the bending yillows, and on future drives he'll be watching. Some day he'll be calling your attention to a brook he has discovered.

* * *

One day in the winter, we awakened to find the world a fairyland. Every tree and bush and fence—our whole world was covered with a delicate housing of snow. You who live in the North know the indescribable beauty of such a morning.

Even Claire, the voluble, was speechless. "Oh," she said, "Oh!" She hurried through breakfast, grabbed her mini-camera. "I'm going to get some pictures before school. It may be gone when I get back."

Very small children can sense the beauty of such a day. Call their attention to it. It comes rarely, once or twice perhaps in a winter—sometimes not at all.

* * *

For a number of years we spent our vacations at Mackinac Island. We loved the water, but the woods held a special attraction for us. The children were only four and six when we started vacationing there, but they were good hikers, and aided by a map of the Island, we spent several hours a day exploring the trails through the woods. We would stop at the places of extra beauty—a curve in the trail, a quaint old tree, a road with shadows clean cut on the roadway. Often we took pictures, first Dad and I, later Bill and Claire. We discovered, one day, that for three successive years we had taken a picture of the same scene. So struck were we with its particular beauty that each year we simply had to bring it home with us.

There is a joy in the response of children to beauty that parents should not miss. Most American families love to picnic. When children are little, point out to them the sailboat off on the lake, the rocks jutting out of the water, the red-winged blackbird rising from the marshland, the majestic beauty of the woods. They may just grunt and keep on munching the hamburger, but the scene will be impressed on the mind and remain there.

* * *

When they're small, don't insist that they remain quiet and pay strict attention while you give a lecture on the Beauties of Nature. Heavens no! Little children imitate their parents. Stop and enjoy the scene yourself. Even a baby will understand when you say, "See, way off there on the water, there's a sailboat—isn't it pretty?" A three-year-old will be interested in "Listen! Hear the bird singing? It's an oriole; let's see if we can see its nest there in the big elm tree. It will be hanging way out toward the end of a limb." It won't be many days before you'll be hearing him telling the little boy next door about orioles and proudly pointing out the nest he helped you find.

Bill is fifteen now, Claire two years older. We don't have to call their attention to the little things of beauty any more. The groundwork was laid when they were small. Now, more often than not, it is the children whose young eyes are the first to see the worth while things, and, like Bill and the moon, want to share them with us.

L. K. B.

"The Family Forum" appears each Saturday

## Meeting Textbook Attacks

Teachers who find themselves obliged to meet lay attacks on social-studies textbooks may obtain help from the National Council for the Social Studies. The council, which is a department of the NEA, has prepared a packet of free materials on "Selection and Use of Social Studies Text-books: Cases and Suggestions." Included in the packet are: (1) summaries of recent attacks on textbooks, (2) reprints of articles and professional statements on the issue, (3) bibliographies, and, most useful of all, (4) a case-book containing reports of how teachers have met textbook attacks in particular situations, together with specific suggestions for procedure. The packet was prepared by the Academic Freedom Committee of the council (Merle Curti, professor of history, Teachers College, Columbia University, chairman) with the assistance of the Research Division, NEA. Any teacher wishing one of these packets may obtain it by writing to Wilbur F. Murra, Executive Secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

SCHOOL AND SOCIETY
April 12, 1941

## Dioramas of California History Used in the Schools

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San Jose, Calif.

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# The Home Forum



## The Rainbow Bridge

WE LEFT New England with its city snowbanks daily growing grayer. Even as far west as Kansas, our train to Arizona ran through flat fields, snowless, but just as gray. Not a single sight we should have minded passing after dark. It was not till late that day that we caught a glimpse of the color we knew must lie ahead of us. At last, in a blaze, beauty flashed across the landscape with the sunset. The western sky was copper and rose; in contrast, toward the north, it paled to a watery green streaked with dark clouds—that is, if we looked at it in the sensible, proper fashion. Looked at it in the way that was more fun, we saw a lake, with dark promontories reaching across it, and a silver river leading away. For a minute or two a snow-capped range edged the farther side. That lake would have seemed most beautiful to one of the early settlers, making for the West with the specter of thirst always at his side. He would have found it difficult to jerk away from his belief in lake and river and snow. Even for us it was hard, at the bidding of our common sense, to jerk our eyes back to a cloud-streaked sky, from that lovely vision of water.

* * *

We were regretting our lake, when the man sitting next to us put down his book and peered at us over his spectacles.

"Equivocal stimuli," he said.

We tried to look as if these were household words to us. Not a bit taken in, he whipped out paper and pencil.

"Which means," he went on, "that sometimes what we see may be interpreted in two ways. Here I draw the outline of a cube, in perspective. This face is nearest? All right. But according to the drawing it might just as well be this one. You can pull it toward you at will, if you look at it hard with that in mind. You may almost feel the strain in your eyes."

"There the other side comes!" we cried, delighted.

"Something very similar occurs in music," chimed in another passenger, who was a bit wild as to his hair. "Identical series of notes may have widely different effects, depending on the way they are stressed." He began to whistle. "Here's the 'Merry Widow Waltz,' *g — c — d — e*; and now the same notes in: 'O be *joy*ful; all ye *na*tions': g—c—d—e."

* * *

That sunset seemed a promise to us, who came from a region that for half the year seals up in its soil, under a tight layer of frost, all its colors but the grays. On this trip we were out for color. The Arizona sunsets were exciting. We often drove to a special place to watch them. The local, near-by scenery dropped down behind us as the road mounted and stretched along a plateau, with the horizon line on four sides. There we waited till the fiery sky flared high and flushed the distant peaks and the very sand at our feet. Not even in Petra, across the River Jordan, had I felt so far away.

"But the sand is mostly drab and sallow," we thought at first. This was before we knew that even in the daytime we had only to wait for a shift of light to paint the bare rocks and the sandy wastes.

"And what about the deserts that 'bloom over night'?"

"Not last night," one of us grumbled.

We had expected that flowers would splash the countryside as they do in Alpine France. In Arizona they must be searched for. But, if we looked closely enough, we were no longer dependent on shifting light for color. It was many centuries ago that the people of the West first began to hunt for color in the soil and in what grows out of it. We learned this when we turned our attention to the Indians.

* * *

And now comes the best part of the tale—no matter how often those killjoy visitors at our ranch might repeat:

"Indian dances that are advertised are just for tourists; not the real thing at all."

They were good enough for us. We found color. But the dances are not merely colored pageants arranged to catch the tourist's eye; high seriousness is combined with the display. The Indians have to take the gate receipts seriously, but that does not prevent their taking the dances seriously, too. To realize this, we had only to remember that the surest dance to draw a crowd, the Snake Dance—their prayer for rain—was, in this over-rainy winter, called off. One look at the earnest faces of the pair of children who were allowed to hop and stamp about with their elders showed that they were growing up enormously impressed with their responsibilities.

Most of the color worn by the performers was on their heads and shoulders: painted faces, richly-dyed feathers and scarfs—yellow, green, purple. It was amazing how aboriginal the dancers managed to look in spite of eking out their costumes with the White Man's duck trousers. They danced in intermittent sunshine, against a distant background of the Superstition Mountains, sinister with rain. Along the edge of the sandy dance-floor the Indian women and babies watched, massed together, a bank of deep blues and rich reds.

* * *

The Indians are prodigal of color in their war-paint and apparel; they garner it in miniature from the soil and the vegetation to weave and bake into their utensils. The Pimas, once the best of all basket-weavers, use only white, from the willow, and black, from the shrub called "Devil's Claw," for their conservative, smoothly-woven wares. Other tribes find a red in the whiplike branches of the ocotilla; and green in the yucca. We learned all this on one grand day which began at the Indian Museum in the town, where we were the only people bending over the tiny mats and baskets and bowls of the Pimas, which are arranged there under a magnifying glass.

And we were in no danger of other tourists when we drove out to call on a Maricopa potter, who wins many a prize with her shiny red and tan vases, decorated in black with designs traditional in her tribe. She lives on the desert in the middle of nowhere. In her flat-roofed adobe house there is no room for a fire, so she bakes her pottery on the ground outside, over charcoal. All she needs for material is the gray earth that stretches away on all sides; a reddish sand, powdered from chips of the rocky cliffs that are in sight from her hut; and a black liquid made from the bark of the mesquite tree. Just these, and a bit of rounded stone with which she rubs and rubs the earthen surfaces until they are glossy and shapely. In her equipment there is no such thing as a potter's wheel or a pair of dividers. She finds symmetry in her own steady eyes and hands.

* * *

To go, as we did, from the show-cases in the Museum and the potter's hut, to have tea at one of the elaborate inns outside the city, was like putting our eyes to a telephoto lens—suddenly everything was so very big. We wondered what the Indians thought of the White Men; how they liked what they were doing on an exaggerated scale to the western landscape, with their hotels, long as ocean liners, and their huge copper mines. The White Man is prodigal, whether he works or plays. Prodigal even of color. When he scoops the unused earth from the Inspiration Mine, he throws color out in bulk, a great red mound with sloping sides. As it grows, it will either have to spread to take in more and more acres, or it will rise high into a gigantic pyramid. The red earth glows in the sunlight; when darkness hides it, the burning slag, dumped from the smelter, colors the night. And there in the hotel gardens great blocks of flowers paint the desert. Wouldn't the Indians love the hotel pageant of flaunting dresses, peacock swimming-pools, orange umbrellas against a forget-me-not sky? Of course they would. Here is something in common. For just where language makes a point of dividing and differentiating the two races, on the ground of color, the "Red" Men from the "White," there it is that their tastes are alike. We needed far less than our combined powers of imagination to make out the rainbow bridge that links them, built from the violet, indigo, and blue of the sky and the mountains; from the green and yellow of fields and deserts; and from the orange and red of fruits and flowers.

P. R.

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## Write With Care

HE WHO WRITES carelessly confesses thereby at the very outset that he does not attach much importance to his own thoughts. For it is only where a man is convinced of the truth and importance of his thoughts, that he feels the enthusiasm necessary for an untiring and assiduous effort to find the clearest, finest, and strongest expression for them, just as for sacred relics or priceless works of art there are provided silver or golden receptacles. It was this feeling that led ancient authors, whose thoughts bear the honored title of classics, always to write with care. Plato, indeed, is said to have written the introduction to his "Republic" seven times over in different ways. — From "Parerga," by ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER (1851).

By Courtesy of the Mortimer Brandt Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A PORTRAIT OF A MAN: *A Painting by Jakob Van Utrecht*

SCANT INDEED is the information available about the artist who executed this portrait of a man holding an apple. But encyclopedic information neither adds nor detracts from the beauty of a picture. The portrait can be appreciated for its own intrinsic charm.

Jakob Van Utrecht was in his prime, it appears, in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. No more definite dates are known. He was a native of either Maastricht, or Utrecht. His real name was Jakob Claessens. To this name he would add the Latin, Trajectensis. Jakob Van Utrecht is known to have worked in Antwerp and to have lived between 1520-1524 at Lubeck. Most of his pictures, and there are about a dozen extant, are in Germany and in cities on the Baltic.

This portrait is the only work of Jakob Van Utrecht in America. Unfortunately, the beautifully graded pigments are not seen in this black and white photograph. However, apparent even in reproduction is the workmanship of a sensitive hand and a sympathetic heart. Jakob Van Utrecht has expressed himself through a most judicious and sensitive handling of line, but it is a line which is not hard or set; it is a line which alludes graciously to the contours which it establishes.

### *Landscape*

All that I see from where I lie
Are hilltops hung against a sky
Where sunrise clouds go swiftly whirled
Across an opalescent world.

But under me the sturdy earth
Affords the comfort of its girth,
Giving to me and night and dawn
A solid place to rest upon.

ROLAND ENGLISH HARTLEY

## „De wapenen onzes krijgs"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN ALLE WELDENKENDE MENSCHEN over de geheele aarde woont heden een sterk verlangen om een oplossing te vinden voor de wereld-problemen en zoodoende aan het menschdom een zekere mate van vrede en vooruitgang te brengen. Een aantal denkers erkent, dat meer geestelijke kennis noodig is om dit doel te bereiken. De Apostel Paulus was zich bewust van de macht van geestelijke kennis, toen hij in zijn tweeden brief aan de Corinthiërs schreef (10:3-5): „Want wandelende in het vleesch, voeren wij den krijg niet naar het vleesch; want de wapenen onzes krijgs zijn niet vleeschelijk, maar krachtig door God tot nederwerping der sterkten; dewijl wij de overleggingen terneder werpen, en alle hoogte die zich verheft tegen de kennis Gods, en alle gedachte gevangen leiden tot de gehoorzaamheid van Christus."

Een beseffen van de almacht van God overwint vrees voor het kwaad. De profeet Jesaja heeft ons de volgende belofte van bescherming tegen het kwaad gegeven (Jes. 54:17): „Alle instrument dat tegen u bereid wordt, zal niet gelukken, en alle tong die in het gericht tegen u opstaat, zult gij verdoemen: dit is de erve der knechten des Heeren, en hunne gerechtigheid is uit Mij, spreekt de Heere." Christus Jezus, die over zonde, ziekte en dood zegevierde, zeide tot de zeventig, die hij uitgezonden had om genezingswerk te doen (Lukas 10:19): „Zie, ik geef u de macht om op slangen en schorpioenen te treden, en over alle kracht des vijands, en geen ding zal u eenigszins beschadigen."

Geestelijk denken, gegrond op een begrijpen van de Christelijke Wetenschap, erkent zoowel het alzijn van God en het hieruit volgende niets-zijn van het kwaad, als de volmaaktheid van den mensch als Gods beeld en gelijkenis, en bewijst zoodoende, dat het kwaad niet de macht heeft ons onze van-God-geschonken vrijheid te ontnemen. Zulk Christelijk-wetenschappelijk denken ziet de booze geloofwijzen niet over het hoofd, die in de wereldtoestanden beweren op te treden, en vergoelijkt ze evenmin, doch werkt mede om haar uitwerking teniet te doen.

Een der schijnbaar krachtige wapenen, die heden ten dage gebruikt worden, is gedachtelijk bewerken of mesmerisch beïnvloeden. Het is daarom voor degenen, die het vurig verlangen koesteren de menschheid te dienen, absoluut noodig geduldig, volhardend en zegevierend te erkennen, dat God, goddelijk Leven, Waarheid en Liefde, volkomen in staat is alles te overmeesteren wat aan Hem ongelijk is; door aan dit geestelijk feit vast te houden, werken zij mede om te bewijzen, dat de menschen niet door het kwaad gemesmeriseerd kunnen worden. De volgende verklaring van Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap geeft ons veel licht op dit punt (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift], blz. 106): „God heeft den mensch met onvervreemdbare rechten begiftigd, waaronder zelfbestuur, rede en geweten. De mensch bestuurt zichzelf in den waren zin van het woord alleen dan, wanneer hij juist geleid en bestuurd wordt door zijn Maker, goddelijke Waarheid en Liefde."

De studie van de Christelijke Wetenschap stelt ons in staat de macht van Christelijk-wetenschappelijk denken te benutten. Onze geestelijke wapenen moeten blank en blinkend gehouden worden door dagelijksch gebruik; wij moeten ze niet roestig laten worden door apathie, traagheid of gedachtelijke luiheid. Wij moeten ons geloof in God, het almachtige goede, versterken, op onze hoede zijn voor de listige argumenten van het kwade, die de uitingen van het goede zoeken te kleineeren, en wij moeten voortdurend de waarheid erkennen, die zulke pogingen vruchteloos maakt.

Een der schijnbare hinderpalen bij zulk werken is gedachtelijke traagheid. Geestelijk denken is veeleischend en verheffend en vraagt van ons voortdurende zelftucht. Al nemen wij misschien allerlei stoffelijk werk op ons in het streven om verbetering te brengen in de ongunstige toestanden in de door den oorlog geteisterde landen, toch mogen wij dit geestelijk-gedachtelijk werk, dat van zoo vitaal belang is, niet verwaarloozen. Iedere weldenkende wordt heden opgeroepen om zijn trouw aan het ééne goddelijk Gemoed te bewijzen en te weten, dat hij niet gemesmeriseerd of overmeesterd kan worden door de een of andere suggestie van het kwaad.

Misschien zal iemand zeggen: „Hoe kan mijn denken een verandering bewerken in de treurige toestanden, waarmee het menschdom heden te kampen schijnt te hebben?" Misschien hebben velen van ons eenzelfde gevoel gehad van hulpeloos te staan tegenover zulke toestanden. Omdat ons echter de macht verleend is juist te denken, behoeft niemand zich hopeloos of hulpeloos te gevoelen, indien hij van zijn goddelijk voorrecht gebruik maakt en volhardend de immertegenwoordigheid en almacht van God, het goede, verklaart. Dit is het erkennen van de goddelijke wet, waarover Mrs. Eddy in „Neen en Ja" schrijft (blz. 30): „Gods wet bereikt en vernietigt het kwade krachtens de alheid Gods." De kennis van dit geestelijk feit schenkt ons vertrouwen in de werkdadigheid van onze gebeden voor de wereld. Niet zoozeer is er meer tijd noodig voor ons geestelijk-gedachtelijk werk dan wel meer toewijding en geestelijk begrijpen, een bestendig geloof in Gods goedheid en een onzelfzuchtige liefde voor onze medemenschen. Wij hebben een geduldig, onwankelbaar vertrouwen noodig in de zegepraal der gerechtigheid, een standvastig aanvaarden van de geestelijke feiten, door David onder woorden gebracht (I Kron. 29:11): „Uwe, o Heere! is de grootheid en de macht en de heerlijkheid en de overwinning en de majesteit, want alles wat in den hemel en op de aarde is, is uwe: uwe, o Heere! is het koninkrijk, en Gij hebt U verhoogd tot een Hoofd boven alles."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

### *Piñon Trees*

Not quite the majesty of evergreen
Nor yet their height,
Food-bearing, sturdy piñons grow between
Beauty and light—
Shade from the sun and shelter for the birds,
These piñons stand,
Serving good purposes like growth that girds
And charms the land.

GRACE MEREDITH

## "The weapons of our warfare"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD today there is a deep desire among right-thinking people to find a solution to world problems, and thus bring some measure of peace and progress to mankind. Many thinkers are recognizing the fact that more spiritual knowledge is needed to accomplish this result. Recognizing the might of spiritual knowledge, the Apostle Paul wrote in his second letter to the Corinthians (10:3-5), "Though we walk in the flesh, we do not war after the flesh: (for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds;) casting down imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the knowledge of God, and bringing into captivity every thought to the obedience of Christ."

The realization of the omnipotence of God overcomes fear of evil. The prophet Isaiah voiced this promise of protection from evil (Isaiah 54:17): "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord." Christ Jesus, who overcame sin, sickness, and death, said to the seventy whom he had sent on a healing mission (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

Spiritual thinking, based on an understanding of Christian Science, recognizes the allness of God and the consequent nothingness of evil, the perfection of man as God's image and likeness, and thereby proves the powerlessness of evil to deprive us of our God-bestowed freedom. Such Christianly scientific thinking does not ignore or condone the evil beliefs which claim to be active in world conditions, but helps to render them ineffective.

One of the seemingly powerful weapons being used today is that of mental manipulation or mesmeric suggestion. There is therefore a great need for those who are alert in their desire to serve humanity, to affirm patiently, persistently, and triumphantly the absolute power of God, divine Life, Truth, and Love, to conquer all that is unlike Him, and in maintaining this spiritual fact, help to prove that men cannot be mesmerized by evil. In this connection the following statement by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 106), is illuminating: "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

The study of Christian Science enables us to appropriate the power of Christianly scientific thinking. Our spiritual weapons must be kept shining and bright through daily use and not be allowed to become dulled by apathy, inertia, or mental laziness. We need to increase our faith in God, omnipotent good, to be alert to the insidious arguments of evil which try to belittle the activities of good, and to affirm continually the truth which renders such efforts powerless.

One of the seeming obstacles to such work is mental inertia. Spiritual thinking is both exacting and exalting and requires of us constant self-discipline. But though we may undertake many material tasks in an effort to ameliorate unhappy conditions in war-torn countries, we cannot afford to neglect this vitally important spiritually mental work. Today there is a ringing call to every right thinker to prove his allegiance to the one divine Mind, and to know that he cannot be mesmerized or overcome by any suggestion of evil.

One may say, "But how can my thinking effect any change in the evil conditions with which mankind is apparently contending today?" Many of us perhaps have experienced a similar feeling of helplessness in the face of such conditions. But because we are endowed with the power to think rightly no one need feel hopeless or helpless, if he will execute his divine prerogative by persistently affirming the ever-presence and omnipotence of God, good. This is the recognition of divine law, of which Mrs. Eddy writes in "No and Yes" (p. 30), "God's law reaches and destroys evil by virtue of the allness of God." The knowledge of this spiritual fact gives us faith in the efficacy of our prayers for the world. It is not so much more time that is needed for our spiritually mental work as more consecration and spiritual understanding, an abiding faith in God's goodness, and an unselfed love for our fellow men. We need a patient, unwavering confidence in the triumph of righteousness, firm acceptance of the spiritual facts voiced by David (I Chronicles 29:11), "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O Lord, and thou art exalted as head above all."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

## Welcoming Alcott Home

1854—PINCKNEY STREET—I have neglected my journal for months, so must write it up. School for me month after month. Mother busy with boarders and sewing. Father doing as well as a philosopher can in a money-loving world. Anna at S.

I earned a good deal by sewing in the evening when my day's work was done.

In February Father came home. Paid his way, but no more. A dramatic scene when he arrived in the night. We were waked by hearing the bell. Mother flew down, crying "My husband"! We rushed after, and five white figures embraced the half-frozen wanderer who came in hungry, tired, cold, and disappointed, but smiling bravely and as serene as ever. We fed and warmed and brooded over him, longing to ask if he had made any money; but no one did till little May said, after he had told all the pleasant things, "Well, did people pay you?" Then, with a queer look, he opened his pocket-book and showed one dollar, saying with a smile that made our eyes fill, "Only that! My overcoat was stolen, and I had to buy a shawl. Many promises were not kept, and travelling is costly; but I have opened the way, and another year shall do better."

I shall never forget how beautifully Mother answered him, though the dear, hopeful soul had built much on his success; but with a beaming face she kissed him, saying, "I call that doing *very well*. Since you are safely home, dear, we don't ask anything more."

Anna and I choked down our tears, and took a little lesson in real love which we never forgot, nor the look that the tired man and the tender woman gave one another. It was half tragic and comic, for Father was very dirty and sleepy, and Mother in a big nightcap and funny old jacket.—From "Life, Letters, and Journal of Louisa M. Alcott," edited by EDNAH D. CHENEY. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

## Promise to Spring

WE WILL BUILD you a house with walls the color of sun, when the shadow of winter has wavered, when the time of snow is done. The roof will be blue as the flower that lives in the heart of the sky. The windows will shine like new water moving over the sand. The floor will be deep with shadows of slow clouds drifting by. Over the sill will come the rabbit, the robin, the deer—trembling, trusting, and shy. Spring, you will speak to them softly there in that radiant hour, with your words like music remembered, like winds at the waking of day. You will speak to them softly the words they came to hear—white shadow, brave heart, quiet breast—the rabbit, the robin, the deer.

S. VAN A. A.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1941

## Houses Under $5,000 Nearing A Mass Basis

**Bay State director of the FHA says the low-cost home has come into New England to stay.**

The $3,000 to $4,000 house has not only come to New England to stay, but its coming has gained the semblance of mass production industry, according to John F. Malley, Massachusetts Director of the Federal Housing Administration, today.

The Director disclosed that seven new housing sub-divisions will be begun in Massachusetts alone before June 1 in which homes will sell for less than $3,600. They will be located in Reading, Fitchburg, Holden, Weymouth, and Braintree.

All the houses will be of one-story construction on reasonably large lots with the modern facilities necessary to comfortable living.

Mr. Malley noted the growth of the $3,000 to $4,000 house over the last year, declaring that it was "amazing." One year ago there was scarcely a home of this type in the State, although plans had been formulated for the anticipated low-cost housing boom. Today there are hundreds of new dwellings selling for less than $5,000 and the next year will produce as many in the less than $4,000 class.

"Almost one-half of the new subdivisions reviewed by the FHA Land Planning Section in Massachusetts," said Mr. Malley, "are featuring homes for less than $4,500, while the others range from $5,000 to $7,500. This definitely presents an optimistic picture for average wage earners and indicates the current strong trend towards lower priced shelter."

Although building costs naturally are rising because of the defense emergency, Mr. Malley pointed out that the construction costs for a standard house in March were only barely greater than the index for February. A $5,000 house in March, 1940, would cost about $5,500 today, Mr. Malley figured.

## Distrust of Vichy Reported by WRUL

Distrust of the Vichy Government on account of its pro-Axis learnings has been registered through letters sent from both Unoccupied and Occupied France by listeners to shortwave station WRUL in Boston, the station said today.

An amazing large volume of mail has been received from listeners in France, who are grateful for the French transmissions of news by WRUL, according to station officials. It has been noted that the mail in recent weeks has reflected a change in opinion by a majority of French people.

Immediately after Marshal Philippe Pétain's speech which gripped the democratic world WRUL carried translations of President Roosevelt's reply in 12 different languages. WRUL has increased its Frencl. transmissions from two to four a day.

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

FAIR CLOUDY RAIN WARMER
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
WARM FAIR COOLER RAIN

**Boston and Vicinity:** Increasing cloudiness, gentle variable winds today. Highest temperature in the western suburbs 80 degrees. Somewhat cooler along the coast, cloudy tonight, cooler than last night. Sunday fair, cooler than today.

**Massachusetts:** Mostly cloudy today with widely scattered light thunder showers and somewhat cooler in the afternoon. Fair and cooler tomorrow.

**Maine:** Mostly cloudy today with scattered light showers in the north portion and cooler. Fair and continued cool tomorrow.

**Other New England States:** Mostly cloudy today with widely scattered light showers or thunderstorms and somewhat cooler in the afternoon. Fair and cooler tomorrow.

**Eastport to Block Island:** Gentle to moderate westerly winds today. Increasing cloudiness, becoming broken to overcast in the afternoon and showers or thunderstorms in the south portion.

**Block Island to Cape Hatteras:** Moderate to fresh southerly winds, becoming fresh northerly over the north portion today. Generally fair weather over the south portion, and scattered showers or thundersqualls over the north portion.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 66 | 84 | New Orleans | 72 | 82 |
| Chicago | 48 | 76 | New York | 66 | 75 |
| Denver | 47 | 76 | Norfolk | 73 | 93 |
| Kansas City | 55 | 73 | Philadelphia | 67 | 80 |
| Los Angeles | 59 | 75 | St. Louis | 55 | 83 |
| Miami | 71 | 83 | San Francisco | 54 | 68 |
| Minneapolis | 44 | 60 | Washington | 68 | 92 |

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., May 17.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Saturday, 5:35 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 5:53 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Sunday, 6:34 p. m.; Height, 8.8 feet.
Monday, 6:54 a. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:31 p. m., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:32 p. m., Sunday.

## *Belmont Defense Committee Works Night and Day*

By a Staff Photographer

**Highly Organized Group Ready for Any Emergency**

**1. J. Watson Flett (standing), Chairman of the Board of Selectmen and head of the Belmont Committee on Public Safety, gets a report from Police Chief William G. Heyd on progress of the Auxiliary Police Force 2. Members of the Auxiliary Force drill in the basement of Police Headquarters four nights a week. 3. They learn to handle a rifle. Left to right: Lieut. Charles J. Draper, rifle instructor, and Lieut. Francis V. Meade on the police rifle range. 4. Fire Chief William H. Hill tells defense plans to Amos L. Taylor, Town Counsel since 1908 and member of the Defense Committee. 5. Selectman Charles R. Betts (left), Chairman of the Service Committee, confers with Carroll A. Oliver (center), in charge of communications, and Archibald W. Farrell, Chairman of the Transportation Division. 6. Maj. Edwin E. Farnham, commanding officer of the Auxiliary Police, and Capt. Nathaniel Warshaw, Chief Training Officer.**

## Belmont Is Giving the Answer To Needs for Civilian Defense

By John Bond

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

BELMONT, Mass., May 17 — This typical New England town in suburban Boston has given typical Yankee answer to the challenge of the times.

Its answer is told in lights burning nigntly in the red brick Town Hall, in the rhythmic cadence of marching feet, in the clicking needles of countless knitting women, in the serious faces of Boy Scouts learning heir tasks in the town's efficiently organized defense plan.

For the alert citizens of Belmont have put together a local Committee on Public Safety which is ready today to move with the swiftness and smoothness of a well-oiled machine in the event of an emergency.

Let an alarm be sounded in this usually tranquil community and in ten minutes or less every vital point in the town will be under surveillance. Members of the auxiliary police and fire departments and other important divisions of the committee will be at their posts.

**Vehicles Listed**

Suppose the problem be to transport a large portion of the population to a safer area. Trucks, beach wagons, passenger cars, vehicles of all descriptions would soon be rolling. The transportation division has every vehicle in town listed.

Or perhaps it is a road blown up. Tools are needed to repair it. The Service Division knows where every shovel, pick, and crowbar in town may be located.

In the event of fire and the failure of the water system, the auxiliary fire department, with its two emergency trucks equipped with front-end-pumpers capable of throwing 500 gallons of water each per minute, would rush to the scene.

Parachute troops? The auxiliary police force of 187 men and officers, uniformed and armed with shotguns which they know how to use, would cope with them.

Does it sound fantastic? Well the Belmont folk aren't contemplating such immediate use of their defense forces but these modern Minute Men are prepared and it won't be necessary to lock the Belmont barn after the horse is stolen.

**Got Early Start**

Belmont got off to an early start on this matter of home defense. Early in 1940, when the full import of the European struggle was making impact on America the Selectmen of this alert community of 26,000 persons met to decide what steps should be taken in the National emergency.

At that meeting, held 21 days before the Governor issued his call for local communities to organize defense committees, a group of 15 was appointed to study conditions that might arise in event of war. With that earnest beginning was launched a community effort which has resulted in what some State officials have pronounced the best-organized Civilian Defense Committee in the Commonwealth.

Following the Governor's proclamation 15 more members were added to the original group by the Selectmen and the Belmont Committee on Public Safety was officially organized. Months of planning laid the groundwork for to day's high-geared organization which is claiming the attention of town and city officials throughout the State who come to observe and go home to emulate.

Backbone of the Belmont defense plan is the auxiliary police force, enlisted and organized by energetic "Bill" Heyd, youngest police chief in the State. Members of the force represent a cross section of the town and include bankers, brokers, lawyers, businessmen, clerks, factory workers and others.

**In Platoons**

Organized into platoons, corresponding to the four defense areas into which the town has been divided, the men report for drill one night each week—a different platoon each night Mondays through Thursdays. On Friday night officers meet with J. Watson Flett, Chairman of the Board of Selectmen and member of the State Guard, for special instruction.

Commanding officer of the Auxiliary Police is Maj. Edwin E. Farnham, a former member of the Board of Selectmen and now a retired citizen of Belmont. Major Farnham held a similar post in the Home Guard organized in the town during the World War. Second in command, and chief training officer of the force is Capt. Nathaniel Warshaw, who served with the 55th Artillery overseas in the World War.

Determined to do the job thoroughly the Selectmen transferred $8,000 from an ample reserve fund to an emergency defense fund, authorized the purchase of uniforms an shotguns for the auxiliary police, and two auxiliary fire trucks.

The natty uniform worn by the auxiliary police is similar to the State Guard outfit. It consists of light khaki trousers, shirt, and overseas cap, black necktie, and web belt. Distinguishing mark is a blue triangle on the shoulder with red letters spelling Belmont Defense Police.

**Like the Idea**

How do the townspeople feel about he expense of this defense project? Most of them think it's a good idea. Belmont is in an especially desirable fiscal condition. It has been on a pay-as-you-go policy since 1927 and has a bonded debt of only .6 of one per cent. The tax rate has been lopped off $1.80 this year.

According to Charles R. Betts, a member of the three-man board of Selectmen and Chairman of the Services Division of the Defense Committee, the board is prepared to spend more if it seems necessary. On this the other members of the board, Mr. Flett and Dr. Gilmore C. Dickey, agree.

Most of the money so far spent, Chairman Flett points out, has gone for things which will be useful though never used to repel invasion or to resist air attacks. "We hope we'll never have to use those shotguns or the pumping engines but it's a comfortable feeling to know we have them," he tells you.

Although as yet the Women's Division of the Committee on Public Safety is not organized, it will have an important place in the ambulance and first aid work when plans are complete. In the meantime many Red Cross and Aid to Britain groups are keeping the nimble fingers of the womenfolk busy.

**The Committee**

The complete organization of the Belmont Committee follows:

**Chairman**
J. Watson Flett

**Selectmen's Co-ordinators**
E. Jefts Beede — William G. Heyd
Arthur G. Coffin — William H. Hill
Walter C. Conroy — John Husband
Edwin E. Farnham — William W. Kirlin
Archibald W. Farrell — Carroll A. Oliver
Charles B. Wiggin — George S. McLaughlin

**Planning & Technical Division**
Wilbert A. Ross, Chairman — Joseph W. Kales
Campbell Bosson — Sidney S. Simmonds
Chester L. Howe — Joseph P. Sullivan
William Husband — George B. Waterhouse
Col. William J. Keville — Frank J. Whidden
Thomas Little — Harold C. Woodfall

**First Aid Parties**
Dr. William Morrison, Chairman — James D. Shute
George K. Sauerwin

**First Aid Stations**
Dr. Gilmore C. Dickey, Chairman — Ray A. Ilg
William H. Claflin — Guy Jones
John Devlin — Lewis S. McCreary

**Rescue Parties**
William J. Stewart, Chairman — John Giles
Charles D. Cosgrove — Harold P. Johnson
George Fitzgerald — O. D. McLellan
George B. Lourie

**Decontamination Squads**
To be handled by the subcommittee on Rescue Parties.

**Auxiliary Fire Department**
William B. Corcoran, Chairman — P. Hildreth Parker
Lewis R. Aikman — Edward H. Preble
Joseph Glasheen — Edward C. Wilson

**Auxiliary Police Department**
Edwin E. Farnham, Chairman — John McGory
George Clifford — John Pappas
Walter C. Conroy — Gregory D. Shorey
John Crosby — John J. Tracey
John F. Dolan — Nathaniel Warshaw
Fred C. Leonard — Charles B. Wiggin

**Health and Social Services**
Dr. W. Franklin Wood, Chairman — Damon E. Hall
Jay R. Benton — Dr. Roy E. Halloran
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## Events Around Greater Boston

### Tonight

Hobby Show and Sale, sponsored by Mrs. John Freeman Brown. Exhibits include antiques, buttons, model airplanes, cameras, boats, glass blowing and rug weaving. At Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, open until 10 p. m.

Evening session of the Conference on "World Organization or Continued Chaos" under the auspices of the Greater Boston Peace Council. Supper on the fifth floor, Parish House of St. Paul's Cathedral. Evening session: "The League of Nations" will be discussed by Sarah Wambaugh, at 7:30 o'clock; "The Plan for a Federal Union" by William S. Howe, at 7:45 o'clock; "The Coming Peace" by William H. Chamberlin, former correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor in Moscow, at 8:20 o'clock; and an open forum from to 9:30 o'clock. Dr. Clarence R. Skinner, Chairman. In the Crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral. Supper, 60 cents; sessions, 25 cents each.

### Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Miss Violet Ker Seymer, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Reading, in the Church Auditorium, Sanborn and Lowell Streets, at 3 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by George Channing, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. Hendrick J. de Lange, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham, in Needham Town Hall, at 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Paul A. Harsch, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Beverly, in Briscoe Junior High School, Ellis Square, Beverly, at 8 p. m.

At the Gardner Museum, concert by Mae Taylor, soprano, Teresa Calamara, pianist, and Reginald Boardman, accompanist. In Fenway Court, Boston, at 2 p. m.

At the Museum of Fine Arts, concert of "Armenian Music" by the Choir of St. James Armenian Church, Watertown, Deran S. Dinjian, Director. In the Tapestry Gallery, at 2:30 p. m. Gallery talk on "Museum Treasures" by Miss Adlow, at 3:30 p. m.

Open meeting of Old Ironsides Chapter No. 1 of the Universal Ship Cancellation Society. Anyone interested in collecting ship mail are cordially invited. At the home of Miss Anthony, Apt. No. 23, 497 Huntington Avenue, Boston, at 2:30 p. m.

Commemoration of "I Am An American Day." Featured will be the full Boston Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Dr. Sergei Koussevitsky, a patriotic pageant staged by 60 professional actors, the massing of colors of 400 participating organizations, and songs by 30 choral groups. At the Hatch Memorial Shell, the Esplanade. Exercises begin at 2:30 p. m., immediately after a concert by the Boston Firemen's Band

Meeting for the benefit of the British War Relief Society. Speakers will be Robert W. Mortimore, Vice-Chairman of the British War Relief Society; Bishop G. Hollinsed of the African Orthodox Church, Cambridge; Dr. James W. Barrows and John Bourne. The musical program will include selections by Miss Gertrude Scott, soprano, Mrs. Ina P. Braithwaite, violinist, and songs by the Sodality Singers, William R. Paris, Chairman. At the St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church, Columbia and Austin Streets, Cambridge, at 3 p. m.

Free public concert by members of the Faculty of the South End Music School, George Faulkner, Director. At the Children's Museum, 60 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain, at 3:30 p. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 14.**
**Radio Timetable: Page 12.**

## Chicago Man Elected President of Y. P. R. U.

G. Richard Kuch of Chicago today was elected President of the Young People's Religious Union at their 45th annual meeting at the First Church in Jamaica Plain. The election of Mr. Kuch was the first time that a president has been chosen outside of Greater Boston.

The annual banquet will be held this evening with the Rev. J. Donald Johnston, of Flushing, New York, as the chief speaker. His subject will be "Saved by Having Things to Do." Following the banquet delegates will vote on resolutions, which include the controversial issues of supporting the American Youth Congress, Aid to Britain, convoys, and selective service.

## Garden Show At Milton For Relief Funds

Opened to benefit war relief activities, Milton's spacious lawns and gardens will be given over to public inspection on May 20, the Milton Garden Club announced today.

Plans for accommodating several hundred visitors have been made. As an added attraction this year, a small greenhouse, publicized as just the right size for one enthusiastic gardener to care for alone, will be open.

Several homes in which floral arrangements will be on display have been added to the list of gardens. Luncheon will be served at Mrs. Philip Spaulding's "Little House," at 287 Highland Street.

Club members whose gardens or homes are open this year include Mrs. Geoffrey Whitney, 59 Highland Street; Mrs. Holden McGinley, 582 Blue Hill Avenue; Mrs. U. Haskell Crocker, 31 Brush Hill Lane; Mrs. Douglas Thom, 1580 Canton Avenue; Mrs. Kenneth Moller, 1,023 Randolph Avenue; Mrs. John W. Hallowell, 1425 Brush Hill Road; Mrs. Arthur W. Rice, 1,250 Canton Avenue; and Mrs. William B. Pratt, 805 Brush Hill Road.

## Draft Board Resents Report

HARTFORD, Conn., May 17 (AP) —The West Hartford Draft Board which revoked the deferment of a striking defense industry worker, said last night it resented the report of a special board of inquiry and Col. Ernest L. Averill, State Director of Selective Service, in which its action was criticized.

The Board members, who have complied with an order to reinstate the striker to deferred classification, telegraphed Colonel Averill that "we recent being admonished for acting in accordance with the best dictates of our minds and consciences in applying the law as we see it."

## Vast Defense Work Facilities In State Listed

**Associated Industries in long report show the opportunities to further speed production.**

A vast reservoir of idle production facilities is still available in Massachusetts for defense work despite the tremendous stepping up of industry that has already taken place, it was disclosed today by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

In an elaborate inventory report of defense production facilities in the State which has taken a full year to compile, the organization has listed in minutely classified order for quick reference more than 2,000 manufacturing plants, machine shops, assembly and service companies, from the smallest with a single machine to the largest in the mass production class. Hundreds of these concerns have reported they can expand their facilities or speed up their production 10 to 500 per cent.

**Aim of Report**

The purpose of the report, according to John F. Tinsley, President of A. I. M., was to locate every machine, and every piece of equipment available to supply the needed guns, tanks, planes, and ships for this country's defense program. It was sponsored by the National Industrial Council.

The voluminous report, which runs to 1,054 pages, lists all manufacturing enterprises in all types of industry, giving names, size of company, number of employees, normal production, and complete itemization of machinery and tooling equipment.

Government officials and industrial leaders, Mr. Tinsley announced, are in complete unison in placing the industrial resources of Massachusetts at the command of the Nation's armed forces.

**Held as File**

The new report is to be maintained as a living file of available manufacturing facilities. It will be placed in the hands of the 38 regional co-ordinators throughout the State, with a master file in the office of the Associated Industries and in the office of the Massachusetts Industrial and Development Commission. The report will be checked weekly to show what machines are released by the completion of work in hand and what idle machines are taken off the market temporarily by assignment of new contracts.

Although the publication is confidential, it is rapidly being made available to Army, Navy, and Aircraft Procurement officials having anything to do with the placement of defense contracts, and to primary contractors, aircraft manufacturers, shipbuilders, and others who need to farm out their work among sub-contractors.

Copy number one of the report has been presented to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, number two to President Tinsley of the A. I. M. and the next three copies to William S. Knudsen, Chief of the Office of Production Management, John D. Biggers, and Robert L. Mehornay, members of the O. P. M. staff.

## French-Speaking Stewardesses For Northeast Airlines

New England is to have French-speaking air line stewardesses, it was disclosed today with the announcement by Northeast Airlines that the first of its new fleet of three Douglas DC-3 planes arrived at East Boston last night from the factory in California. The fleet is expected to go into service on June 27.

When the ships are placed in service, each carrying a crew of three, Captain, First Officer and Stewardess, it will mark the advent of stewardesses on planes in a totally New England Company. The bi-lingual ability is necessary because the line, in addition to serving several Canadian points, also serves several New England cities with large French-speaking populations.

The fleet of Douglases will be the largest passenger-carrying planes in service out of East Boston, each capable of seating 24 passengers in distinction to regular air line Douglas planes which seat only 21 passengers. Delay between reception of planes and inauguration of service by them is due to the fact that company pilots who are to fly them must each be certificated on the planes before the Civil Aeronautics Board will permit the pilots to fly the craft in company service.

Each new Douglas costs $125,000 and is powered with two Pratt and Whitney twin-row Wasp motors of 1,250 horsepower each. The planes are capable of speeds of 231 miles an hour. The interiors are furnished in varying shades of blue with reclining type chairs and luxurious appointments.

## Holyoke Gets Award

Holyoke, Mass., was awarded first place yesterday among American cities of 50,000 to 100,000 population for "noteworthy advances in programs to safeguard persons afoot." The award was made by the American Automobile Association in its pedestrian protection contest.

# Traffic Light Military Bill To Governor

Military motor convoys will be permitted to pass through red traffic lights on direction of police or military guards at crossroads under a bill given final legislative approval by the Senate recently. The bill now needs only Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's signature to become law.

**Draftees:** A $1,000 fine or one year's imprisonment, or both, would be the penalty for an employer who refuses to give a returning draftee his old position under a measure reported favorably by the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

**Boston Elevated:** The Senate killed a measure for a special commission to investigate the desirability of public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway. Another bill for outright public ownership, already turned down by the House, is to come up in the Senate on May 19 for action.

**Beano:** The Senate refused to reconsider its action in killing a bill to place a 12½ per cent tax on proceeds of beano games.


What Are 1941 Brides Choosing?

Many 1941 Brides are choosing Ward's exclusive Plymouth Script Style lettering for their wedding invitations and announcements. The product of our own studios, Plymouth Script lettering has unusual grace and beauty—It is genuine engraving and is not expensive—See it!

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# Queen of the May Today

**To 'Grace a Summer's Queen'**

Miss Alva A. Pearson, of Worcester, Mass., who is being crowned today as May Queen at Pembroke College, Providence, R. I. A colorful outdoor masque is being presented by more than 100 members of the sophomore class. Identity of the queen is not disclosed until the coronation ceremonies. Miss Pearson was "Miss Massachusetts" at the New York World's Fair in 1939.

## Maloney Assails Unfair Criticism

MERIDEN, Conn., May 16 (AP)—United States Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut, who voted for the Lease-Lend Act and other measures designed to aid the democracies, cautioned a home town audience recently against "unfair criticism" of men of opposite views.

Said Senator Maloney: "This is a representative democracy and men sent to the national legislature are bound by conscience. It is terribly unfair to ask men to substitute their views for the views of another. I would prefer a man voting wrong, and in the long run you would, than have him violate his God-given conscience."

He spoke at the 75th annual meeting of the Meriden Young Men's Christian Association.

## 'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

**For Monday, May 19**

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News, radiocast

### Short Waves in Boston

**WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)**

5:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for American Listeners; recorded.
6:00 p. m.—Music.
6:15 p. m.—World News in English.
6:30 p. m.—Czechoslovak Music and Features.

**(15.13mc-19.8m and 11.73mc-25.6m)**

8:15 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program for Latin-American Listeners; News; English Instruction; Music.

**WBOS (11.87mc)**

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Music Graphs"; Rex Maupin's Orchestra.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Andrini Continentales; Ray Kinney's Orchestra.
7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; Bonnie Stuart, songs; Description of first flight of Pan-American Airways' Lodestar between Seattle and Alaska.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Golden Melodies"; Paul Laval's Orchestra.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Popular Serenade"; NBC Summer Symphony.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Workshop."
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; "Musical Interlude"; Dance Music.

**For Sunday, May 18**

**WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)**

2:15 p. m.—"France Forever" Program.
2:30 p. m.—Norwegian Good Will Program.
3:00 p. m.—Albanian Good Will Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Good Will Program.
4:00 p. m.—Rotary International.
4:30 p. m.—Christian Science Program, auspices Committee on Publication.
5:00 p. m.—"Vagabond Traveler"; recorded.
5:30 p. m.—"Poetry and Book Corner."
5:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
6:00 p. m.—"Music at Eventide."

**WBOS (11.87mc)**

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Tropical Moods"; Rhythms by Ricardo.
6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; NBC Salon Orchestra; Musical Moments.
7.00 p. m.—News in English; "Tune Time"; "Defense for America."
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; "Music of the Americas"; "Musical Courier."
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.
10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; "Musical Workshop"; Concert by National Youth Administration Orchestra of New York.
11:00 p. m.—News in English; WBOS Sports Page; Musical interlude; WBOS Postman; Interview.

### Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Listening Post." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Three Gay Folk Songs; Operetta Medley; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English; Newspaper for Children. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—"At Your Request." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
Rome—11.00 p. m.—Orquestra Progresista. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio News-Reel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

### For Sunday, May 18

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
Berlin—6:00 p. m.—Mother's Day. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.41 meg., 19 9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Lehar: Overture; Johann Strauss Waltz; News in English; Hungarian Folk Songs HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Choral Selections; News in English; Report. JVZ, 11.81 meg., 25.3 m., JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—10:00 p.m.—"Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m., GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Berlin—11:00 p. m.—Organ Concert. DJD 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Radio News-Reel." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

**Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.**


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WALK-OVER

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# Unitarians in Boston for Annual Meeting

Unitarians from all parts of the United States and Canada arrived in Boston today for the annual May Meetings, starting tomorrow, May 18, and continuing through May 23.

A special feature of the meetings this year will be the 10th annual Junior Choir Festival of Unitarian Church Schools, with over 600 children from 50 choirs participating.

The big event of the week, the 116th Annual Meeting of the American Unitarian Association, will occupy Thursday, May 22, with an address by the President, Frederick May Eliot. The report of the Board of Directors, resolutions, a collection for the work of the Unitarian Church in the British Commonwealth, and the election of officers and directors will fill the morning program.

In the afternoon, four main addresses will be given by officers of the Association: "Together We Build Churches," by George G. Davis for the Division of Churches; "Together We Educate for Creative Living," by the Rev. Ernest W. Kuebler for the Division of Education; and "Together We Chart Highways to the Future," by Dr. Everett Moore Baker for the Division of Promotion and Publications"; and "Together We Serve the World," by Dr. Charles R. Joy, European Commissioner of the Unitarian Service Committee.

Highlighting the anniversary meetings of the General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women will be the 51st annual meeting in Tremont Temple on Wednesday morning, May 21, with election of officers and an address by the Rev. Wilna L. Constable, who has just arrived from Cape Town, South Africa.

Panel discussions on "International Relations," with Dr. William M. McGovern, Visiting Professor of Government at Harvard, as leader, and on "Problems in Democracy," led by the Rev. Robert T. Weston, president of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, will be scheduled for Tuesday afternoon of Anniversary Week. The discussion on "Denominational Affairs" will take place on Wednesday afternoon, led by Mr. Frank C. Smith, Jr., of Worcester.

The Junior Choir Festival, to be held in Symphony Hall for the first time, will be open to music-lovers of Boston on Sunday, May 18, at 4:15 p. m. The event is arranged by the Division of Education of the American Unitarian Association, with Mrs. Ruth Campbell Hurd, of Providence, Rhode Island, directing the choirs.

The Festival will begin with the procession of children dressed in colored robes and stoles. A special feature this year will be the presentation of children's offerings to the Unitarian Service Committee, schools from all over the country represented by individual children Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp, Commissioner of the Unitarian Service Committee, will describe the work of the Service Committee for refugee children abroad. Mrs. Sharp will also speak to the Ministers' Wives Association on "Experiences Abroad" at a luncheon on May 19 at the home of Mrs. Frederick May Eliot, in Cambridge, Mass.

# Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | Columbia's Country Journal | News; Dance Interlude | Musical Roundup | News Reporter | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:15 | | The Manhatters | Walter Kidder, songs | Agricultural Series | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:30 | Network speaker | National Farm and Home Hour | "Call to Youth" | Italian music program | Sports; Weather; Music. |
| 12:45 | School of the Air | | "Matinee in Rhythm" | Italian music program | 'Monitor Views the News' |
| 1:00 | News | National Farm and Home Hour | News Service | "We Are Always Young" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 | Community Bulletin | | George and Dixie | "Edith Adams' Future" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 | "No Politics" | "Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews | Zara's Marimba Melodies | "Government Girl" | Novachord Impressions |
| 1:45 | "No Politics" | | 'Leaders in Dance Time' | Baseball Interviews | Short Story Editor |
| 2:00 | "Brush Creek Follies" | Holland Tulip Festival | Paul Laval's Orchestra | Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer | "Melodic Moods" |
| 2:15 | | Holland Tulip Festival | Sport comment | | "Melodic Moods" |
| 2:30 | 'Of Men and Books' speakers | Ray Kinney's Orchestra. | Gordon Jenkins' Orch. | | John Kiley, organist |
| 2:45 | | Ray Kinney's Orchestra. | Gordon Jenkins' Orch. | | Five Star News |
| 3:00 | "Saturday Revue"; Chas. Hector's Or. | Piano duet | "Nature Sketches" | Boston Red Sox-Cleveland Indians baseball game: Jim Britt, announcer | Sports and Music |
| 3:15 | | Four Belles Quartet | "Golden Melodies" | | Sports and Music |
| 3:30 | Program Previews | 'Music of the Americas': direction Ricardo | Guy Hedlund Players: dramatization | | Sports and Music |
| 3:45 | "Hub"; Press News | | | | Sports and Music |
| 4:00 | Sammy Kaye's Or. | Big 10 Meet | "Campus Capers"; vocalists; orchestra | "Prelude to Stardom"; children's program | Nancy Mace, songs |
| 4:15 | Sammy Kaye's Or. | Club Matinee: variety | | | Cowboy songs |
| 4:30 | Sammy Kaye's Or. | Club Matinee: variety | Big Ten Track and Field Championships | Lew Gray's Orchestra | WMEX Drama Shop: "A World in Fantasy" |
| 4:45 | Sammy Kaye's Or. | Henley Regatta from | | "I'll Find My Way" | |
| 5:00 | Good Neighbor pgm. from Rio de Janeiro | Charles River Basin | "The World Is Yours": dramatization | Sports Matinee | Melody Mirror |
| 5:15 | New England to the Colors | Wilard's Or.; vocalists. | | Sports Matinee | Melody Mirror |
| 5:30 | | Big 10 Meet | Music Clubs program | Sports Matinee | Melody Mirror |
| 5:45 | | "Sing Before Supper" | Cafe Continental | Frank Ryan, Sports | Five Star News |
| 6:00 | Dance Time; News. | News; music; weather | News Service | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:15 | Dancing Songs | Dinner Dance; Sports | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:30 | William L. Shirer | Civilian Defense Prgm. | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 | The World Today | News Review | Better Business Drama | Sports: "Memory Lane" | Frank Fallon, sports |
| 7:00 | 'People's Platform': informal discussion | Religious Program | "Grand Ole Opry" | "The First Offender": dramatization | Tango Serenade |
| 7:15 | | Religious Program | "Grand Ole Opry" | | Five Star News |
| 7:30 | 'Report to the Nation' | "I'm an American Day" | Amer. Legion Program | 'Leaders in Dance Time' | "Let's Dance" |
| 7:45 | | "Little Ol' Hollywood" | "Confidentially Yours" | "Concert Miniatures" | "I'm an American" |
| 8:00 | "Marriage Club"; quiz program | variety | "Knickerbocker Playhouse": dramatic sk. | "The Soldiers' Quiz"; from Camp Edwards | WMEX Round Table Discussion |
| 8:15 | | U. S. Army Program | | | |
| 8:30 | "Duffy's Tavern"; variety; News | "The Bishop and the Gargoyle"; drama | "Truth or Consequences": quiz program | "Hawaii Calls": native music | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 8:45 | | | | | Orchestra |
| 9:00 | "Your Hit Parade"; Mark Warnow's Orch.; vocalists | "Frontline Headlines" | National Barn Dance: Eddie Peabody; Hoosier Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra | Gabriel Heatter | Pages From the Classical Album |
| 9:15 | | Waltz Music | | News Service | |
| 9:30 | | NBC Summer Symphony: direction Reginald | | Testimonial Banquet to Adm. John T. Nelson | |
| 9:45 | "Saturday Night Serenade" | | | | |
| 10:00 | | Stewart, Canadian conductor | Station E-Z-R-A: comedy sketch | "Chicagoland Concert": Marion Claire, soprano; Henry Weber's Orchestra; speaker | News and Sports |
| 10:15 | Public Affairs | | | | Dance Digest |
| 10:30 | Golfer's Forum | Senator Robert A. Taft, Ohio | Defense for America Series: dramatization | | Dance Digest |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | | | | Dance Digest |
| 11:00 | Weather; Music | News; Music | News Service | Johnny Davis' Orchestra | Dance Digest |
| 11:15 | Eddie O'Hearn's Or. | Weather; Dance Orch. | Local news; Weather | Johnny Davis' Orchestra | Dance Digest |
| 11:30 | Tommy Dorsey's Or. | Clyde Lucas' Orchestra | Johnny Messner's Orch. | "California Melodies"; Dave Rose's Orchestra. | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 11:45 | Tommy Dorsey's Or. | Clyde Lucas' Orchestra | Johnny Messner's Orch. | | "Day's End"; News |

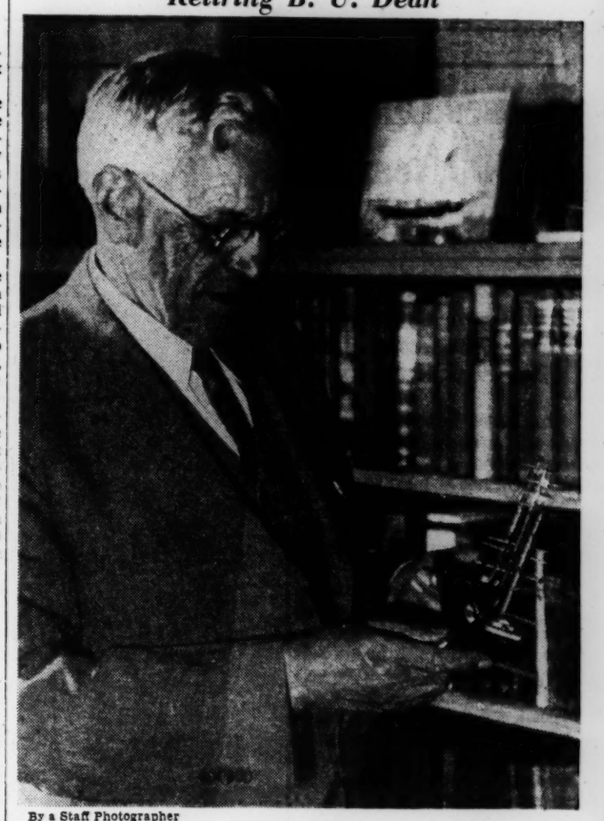
## Sunday's Programs

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:00 | News; "Intermezzo for Strings" | European News; Music | European news; Organ Recital | Radio Carollers | |
| 8:15 | | "Cloister Bells" | | | |
| 8:30 | "Uncle Elmer's Song Circle" | News; Weather | Weather Service | "Melody Market" | |
| 8:45 | | "Tone Pictures" | News Service | "Melody Market" | |
| 9:00 | News of Europe | News roundup | News Roundup | Sunday Morning Serenade | "Your Morning Pick-Up" |
| 9:15 | Church Digest | "Coast to Coast on a Bus"; children's program | "Deep River Boys" | | Religious Service |
| 9:30 | Wings Over Jordan | | Words and Music | Sunday Morning Serenade | Religious Service |
| 9:45 | | | | | Religious Service |
| 10:00 | Church of the Air | Primrose String Quartet | Uncle Bob: children's program | "Musical Album" | Religious Service |
| 10:15 | Church of the Air | Primrose String Quartet | | "Musical Album" | "Music in the Modern Manner" |
| 10:30 | Cincinnati Conservatory of Music | Southernaires: Negro male quartet | "Thrills and Romance". Xylophone soloist | Tremont Temple Baptist Church service | Service of The Mother |
| 10:45 | | | | | |
| 11:00 | News; "News and Rhythm" | News; Musicale | St. Paul's Service | Tremont Temple Baptist Church service | Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts |
| 11:15 | | Red Cross Program | St. Paul's Service | | |
| 11:30 | Trinity Church: Dr. Oliver J. Hart | "Riding the Range"; Weather; Musicale | St. Paul's Service | Tremont Temple Baptist Church service | |
| 11:45 | | | St. Paul's Service | | |
| 12:00 | News; weather | "America Answers the Dictators"; drama | News Service | Student Radio Club | Five Star News |
| 12:15 | Piano soloist | Music Hall on the Air: String Quartet | Tone Tapestries | Student Radio Club | "Excursions in Science" |
| 12:30 | Salt Lake City Tabernacle Choir | | "Pageant of Art"; dramatization | Italian string music | "Strings and Things"; orchestra |
| 12:45 | | | | Italian string music | |
| 1:00 | P. Saltman, pianist | Music Hall on the Air: String Quartet | Religious program | News Service | Joseph Tall's Hour: Ruby Ossofsky's Orch.; Doris Abbot, soprano; Morris Goldberg, baritone |
| 1:15 | Beacon St. Window | | Religious program | "Cafe Continental" | |
| 1:30 | International Junior | WBZ News of the Air | "On Your Job": dramatization | "Rendezvous with Ramona" | |
| 1:45 | Quiz | WBZ News of the Air | | | |
| 2:00 | "What Can I Do for Defense?" | Network program | NBC String Symphony Orchestra | "Nightmare at Noon" | "Just Quote Me": verse and music |
| 2:15 | | Women's Congressional Club Program: children of members of Congress | | Concert Orchestra | |
| 2:30 | Press News; "Meet the Music" | | University of Chicago Round Table | Cedric Foster, news | Christian Science Program |
| 2:45 | | | | El Paseo Troubadors | |
| 3:00 | Columbia Broadcasting Symphony; Benjamin Britten, conductor | National Youth Administration Orchestra | "Four Corners, U. S. A." | "Variations"; music | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 3:15 | | "Talent, Ltd."; Gary Moore, m. c. | "Four Corners, U. S. A." | "Variations"; music | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 3:30 | | | H. V. Kaltenborn | "I Am an American Day" Program | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 3:45 | | | P. T. A Program | | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 4:00 | "I Am an American Day" Program | National Vespers | "Quiz of Two Cities" | William Knudsen, talk | Al Rawley and His Wild Azaleas |
| 4:15 | | National Vespers | "Quiz of Two Cities" | William Knudsen, talk | |
| 4:30 | Andre Kostelanetz' Orchestra; Dorothy | News; Music | Charles Dant's Orchestra | "The Americas Speak": recorded | "Common Sense by Uncle Bill" |
| 4:45 | | U. S. Maritime Service | Charles Dant's Orchestra | | |
| 5:00 | Maynor, soprano | Moylan Sisters, songs | "Joe and Mabel": comedy drama | "The Musical Steelmakers": variety orchestra. | Victor Arden's Orchestra |
| 5:15 | Alf M. Landon | Olivio Santoro, yodeler | | | Irish Minstrels |
| 5:30 | Ned Sparks Show: variety | Garden Gossip | Program from London | "Im Am an American": speakers | Religious program |
| 5:45 | | Rhythms by Ricardo | Roy Shield's Orchestra | | Religious program |
| 6:00 | Silver Theater: dramatization | Religious Program | Clotilda Zappala, soprano; violin; organ | Alfred Wallenstein's Symphonic Strings | News; Baseball scores; "Why and "Weather" |
| 6:15 | | Religious Program | | | |
| 6:30 | "Melody Ranch"; Gene Autry; "Dear | "Dr. I. Q. Jr."; juvenile quiz | News Service | "The Adventures of Bulldog Drummond" | Religious Hour: dramatization |
| 6:45 | | | Baseball News | | |
| 7:00 | Mom"; sketch | News from Europe | Jack Benny's Program: variety; orchestra | Cats 'n' Jammers: swing session | The Friendly Singer |
| 7:15 | "Girl About Town" | News from Europe | | | Gypsy Music |
| 7:30 | World News Tonight | News of the Day | "Bandwagon"; Skinnay Ennis' Orchestra | News Service | Central Baptist Church of Quincy; Rev. Frank |
| 7:45 | World News Tonight | Musical program | | Wythe Williams | |
| 8:00 | Helen Hayes Theater: drama | Address by Sen. David I. Walsh: "Americanism" | Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; orchestra | Forum: "Shall the U. S. Maintain a Separate Air Force?" | C. Hageman |
| 8:15 | "Crime Doctor"; drama; News | Inner Sanctum Mystery: dramatic sketch | "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch | Gabriel Heatter | Central Baptist Church. "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 8:30 | | | | | |
| 8:45 | | | | | |
| 9:00 | Summer Hour: Gordon Gifford; Jane Pickens; Meredith Willson's Orchestra | Walter Winchell | "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round" | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 | | "The Parker Family" | | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | |
| 9:30 | | Irene Rich, drama | American Album of Familiar Music | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:45 | | Sports News of the Day | | "Old-Fashioned Revival" | |
| 10:00 | "Take It or Leave It"; quiz program | "Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director | Phil Spitalny's All-Girl Orchestra | ASCAP Salute to Mutual | Bert Hirsch Presents: orchestra and soloists |
| 10:15 | | | | ASCAP Salute to Mutual | |
| 10:30 | News; Jerry Sears Presents | "Good Will Hour"; John J. Anthony, director | Secretary Cordell Hull | ASCAP Salute to Mutual | News; Baseball scores |
| 10:45 | | | Paul Laval's Orchestra | ASCAP Salute to Mutual | Army Recruiting Prog'm |
| 11:00 | Headlines, Bylines | News; Music | News Service | ASCAP Salute to Mutual | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:15 | Dance Orchestra | Weather; Concert Orch. | Local news; Weather | ASCAP Salute to Mutual | "Dance Digest" |
| 11:30 | Sammy Kaye's Or. | Mrs. Ernest Lundeen | Paul Whiteman's Orch. | "Britain Speaks" | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | Sammy Kaye's Or. | Ray Kinney's Orchestra | Paul Whiteman's Orch. | Talk, Mlle J. Warner | "Day's End"; News |

## Monday's Programs

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | News; "Musical Clock" | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 | Sports; Music | "Musical Clock"; News. | News Review | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 | Speakers; News | "Musical Clock" | "George and Dixie" | News Service | |
| 7:45 | News; Weather | News; Weather | "Musical Clock" | Bailey Axton, songs | |
| 8:00 | News of Europe | "Bandstand" | News Service | "Eight Bells" | Five Star News |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | "Morning Toast" | Weather; Local news | "Morning Watch" | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore's Rowdy Revue; variety | News; "Morning Toast" | "Musical Roundup" | Andy Jacobson's Rhythms | "Musical Timetable" |
| 8:45 | | Shopping news | "Hollywood News" | Andy Jacobson's Rhythms | Lone Star Ranch Girls |
| 9:00 | Bill Elliott, songs | News; "As You Like It" | "Variations"; music | "Merry-Go-Round" | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:15 | Tropical Tunes | "The Breakfast Club" | "Variations"; music | "Merry-Go-Round" | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:30 | Stuart Stevens sings | "Julia Blake"; sketch | "Just About Time" | "Choir Loft" | "Your Morning Pick-Up"; |
| 9:45 | Hymn recital | Shopping talk | Organ recital | Kathryn Turney Garten | orchestra |
| 10:00 | K Norris, drama | Novatime | "Bess Johnson" | New England Cupboard | Farm and Home News |
| 10:15 | "Myrt and Marge" | News; Music | "Ellen Randolph" | Radio Telephone Club | Studio Speaker |
| 10:30 | "Stepmother"; sk. | News Here and Abroad | Clark Dennis, tenor | "Singing Strings" | "Going Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 | WEEI Food Fair | Ted Steele's Orcehstra | "The Wife Saver" | U. S. Army Highlights | |
| 11:00 | "Treat Time" | Mildred Carlson | "Mary Marlin"; sketch | News Service | Beauty Hints |
| 11:15 | "Martha Webster" | Family Circle | 'Pepper Young's Family' | "Melody Strings" | "Letter Quest" |
| 11:30 | "Big Sister"; sk. | Two Men and a Girl | "Lone Journey" | Ruth Moss, Interviews | Military Band |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Weather; Musicale | "David Harum"; sketch | Local speaker | Five Star News |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith talk | News; Music | Musical Roundup | News Reporter | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:15 | "A Girl Marries" | Betty Randall, songs | Musical Roundup | Agricultural talk | Rhythm Revue |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home Hour; Walter | Singin' Sam | Italian Melodies | Sports; Weather; Music |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | | Musical Roundup | Italian Melodies | 'Monitor Views the News' |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Blaufuss' Homesteaders | News Service | "We Are Always Young" | Musical Mailbox |
| 1:15 | "Woman in White" | Agricultural News | "As the Twig Is Bent" | "Edith Adams' Future" | Musical Mailbox |
| 1:30 | Right to Happiness | "What's on the Air" | Marjorie Mills Hour | "Government Girl" | Novachord Impressions |
| 1:45 | "Road of Life" | News; Weather | Marjorie Mills Hour | "I'll Find My Way" | String Orchestra |
| 2:00 | Dramatic sketch | "Fantasy in Melody" | "Light of the World" | Cedric Foster, news | Drama of Food |
| 2:15 | "Joyce Jordan"; sk. | "Fantasy in Melody" | "The Mystery Man" | Comment | George Hinkel, songs |
| 2:30 | Fletcher Wiley | "The Munros"; sketch | "Valiant Lady"; drama | "Accordiana" | John Kiley, organist |
| 2:45 | "Kate Hopkins"; sk. | "Midstream"; sketch | "Grimm's Daughter" | Baseball Interviews | Five Star News |
| 3:00 | Mary M. McBride | "Orphans of Divorce" | "Against the Storm" | Boston Red Sox vs. Detroit Tigers baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer | Sports and Music |
| 3:15 | Treasury of Song | "Honeymoon Hill"; sk. | "Ma Perkins"; sketch | | Sports and Music |
| 3:30 | Charles F. Adams | "John's Other Wife" | "The Guiding Light" | | Sports and Music |
| 3:45 | News; Red Cross | "Just Plain Bill" | "Vic and Sade"; sketch | | Sports and Music |
| 4:00 | "Around the Hub" | "Mother o' Mine" | "Backstage Wife" | Boston Red Sox vs. Detrit Tigers baseball game; Jim Britt, announcer | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:15 | "We, the Abbotts" | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas"; drama | | "Melody Mirror" |
| 4:30 | "Bess Johnson" | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones"; sketch | | John Kiley, organist |
| 4:45 | Chas. Hector's Or. | Club Matinee: News | "Young Widder Brown" | | Comic Page Club |
| 5:00 | "Mary Marlin"; sk. | "Don Winslow"; drama | "Home of the Brave" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The Goldbergs" | "A to Z in Novelty" | "Portia Faces Life" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | "The O'Neills" | Drama Behind the News | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | "Gasoline Alley" | Three Sons Trio | Frank Ryan, sports | Five Star News |
| 6:00 | Edwin C. Hill, news | News; Music; Weather | News Service | "Captain Midnight"; sk. | Dance Time |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hopper | Dinner Music | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert | Dance Time |
| 6:30 | Paul Sullivan | Baseball Scores; Music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Dinner Music |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Lowell Thomas; news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sports; "Memory Lane" | Sports, Frank Fallon |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "This Is the Show" | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Eton Boys Quartet |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, tenor | Cliff Nazarro, m. c. | News of the World | "Fu Manchu"; sketch | Five Star News |
| 7:30 | "Blondie"; comedy serial drama | "Cavalcade of America": historical drama | "Inside of Sports" | "Lone Ranger"; sketch | Glenn Miller's Orchestra |
| 7:45 | | | Walter Kidder, songs | "Lone Ranger"; sketch | "I Am an American" |
| 8:00 | "Those We Love"; dramatic sketch | "I Love a Mystery"; dramatic sketch | James Melton; Francia White; orchestra | "Amazing Mr. Smith"; mystery comedy | "Pied Piper Presents"; orchestra and soloists |
| 8:15 | | | | Boake Carter, news | |
| 8:30 | "Gay Nineties Revue"; Bob Trout | "True or False" | Richard Crooks, tenor; orchestra | Flying Cadet Week | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 8:45 | | "True or False" | | | Studio program |
| 9:00 | Theater: Joan Blondell and Dick Powell in "Model Wife" | Frontline Headlines | "Doctor I. Q."; quiz program | Mass. Committee on Public Safety | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:15 | | Swing ensemble | | | |
| 9:30 | | News Here and Abroad | "Wait for Me"; drama | Xavier Cugat's Orch | "Pages From the Classical Album" |
| 9:45 | | Ted Steele's Orcehstra | "Wait for Me"; drama | Xavier Cugat's Orch | |
| 10:00 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | "Famous Jury Trials"; dramatization | Percy Faith's Orchestra; vocalists | Raymond Gram Swing | News; Baseball scores |
| 10:15 | Guy Lombardo's Or. | | | News Service | Dance Digest |
| 10:30 | Civilian Defense | National Forum: Senator Carl A. Hatch, N. Mex. | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | Parent-Teachers Round Table | Dance Digest |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | | Mickey Alpert's Orch. | | Dance Digest |
| 11:00 | Weather; Music | News; Music | News Service | Lew Conrad's Orchestra | Ranny Weeks' Orchestra |
| 11:15 | Master Works of | Weather; 'Music You | Local news; Weather | Art Jarrett's Orchestra | Glenn Miller's Orchestra |
| 11:30 | Music; records | Want"; records | Harry James' Orchestra | Radio Newsreel from | "Day's End" |
| 11:45 | Dance Orchestra | "Music You Want" | Harry James' Orchestra | London | "Day's End"; News |

# Retiring B. U. Dean



By a Staff Photographer

**Everett W. Lord**

Dean Lord will be honored tonight at a dinner marking the completion of 28 years as head of the College of Business Administration. Here he examines a model of the Bark Julia on which he shipped around the world as a boy.

# Dinner to Dean Lord of B. U. Will Honor His Long Service

More than 600 alumni and friends of Boston University's College of Business Administration will attend a dinner at the Charles Hayden Memorial Auditorium tonight in honor of Dean Everett W. Lord who next month completes 28 years of service as first and only dean of the Business College.

Dean Lord has long occupied a position of leadership in the national field of education for business. His educational philosophy has been based on the theory that education and culture may be gained in ways other than studying the classics.

"I would not discard Plato's Republic," he told an interviewer today, "but I would have young Americans become at least equally familiar with the history and theory of government in our own American Republic."

### Background of Education

Although he has been a constant contributor to civic enterprises, Dean Lord's chief energies have

# N. E. Academies Held Ready to Meet Changes

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EASTHAMPTON, Mass., May 17—Prominent leaders from preparatory schools were told today that "even though our social structure may be altering, the New England academy can meet the demands of a changing civilization."

Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Headmaster of Phillips Andover Academy, addressing a conference on educational problems here at Williston Academy, upheld the New England academy as having set the intellectual standard of American secondary education and predicted it would maintain this place of leadership.

The conference was held as a part of Williston's centennial celebration.

With Dr. Fuess delivering the first of major addresses by five prominent educators, the conference opened at 10:30 a. m. A luncheon was tended the visiting principals and headmasters at noon at which Dr. Archibald V. Galbraith, Headmaster at Williston, presided.

**Other Speakers**

Other speakers included Dr. Eugene Randolph Smith, Headmaster, Beaver Country Day School, Brookline; Dr. William C. Hill, Principal, Classical High School, Springfield; Dr. Francis T. Spaulding, Dean of the Graduate School of Education, Harvard University; and Dr. Herbert E. Hawkes, Dean of Columbia College and Trustee of Williston.

The various speakers praised Williston Academy's 100 years and its prominent headmasters. They paid high compliments to Dr. Galbraith.

Herbert B. Howe, trustee of Williston and Secretary of the Centennial Committee, presided at the morning session and Judge Thomas W. Swan, President of the Board at Williston, in the afternoon.

Dr. Fuess told the educators that it is not necessary to eulogize Williston because "fortunately the record is such that we do not need to venture beyond the bounds of truth." He complimented especially Dr. Galbraith, noting that over the period of a century, Williston has had eight principals, "at lease six of whom have been men of unusual attainment and reputation."

**Changes Due**

Dr. Smith, who also spoke this morning, told the conference that a "fundamental reassessment" of education cannot long be postponed. This change, he said, is due not only to the wide growth of education in America and the great changes brought about by the ever increasing use of the machine, but also due to America's position in the world.

The United States must determine, he said, what is the best schooling that can be adopted for its army of 30,000,000 boys and girls who must be prepared to carry on the task of building a civilization that is founded "on the principles of religion," guided "by the study of men's nature and abilities," and uses "all of the resources of which the race has attained mastery."

Dr. Fuess, the first speaker, spoke in part as follows:

"The New England academies have conventionally been described as conservative, if not reactionary, in their educational policies, and it is true that they have remained stable longer than most types of American schools. But the best of them have proved, in emergencies, to be flexible, able to adjust themselves to changed conditions. . . . They have borrowed gratefully much of what is sound in the philosophy of the Progressives, and have acknowledged the obligation.

Associated News

**Herbert B. Howe**

Trustee of Williston Academy and Secretary of Centennial Committee who presided at morning session of the Academy's Educational Convocation.

**New Social Order**

"They are even now preparing to modify their programs to fit a new social order. They are not likely to succumb to the demand for vocational training, preferring to equip boys to live rather than to make a living. But the surviving academies, like Williston, are as proud of their liberalism as of their traditions.

"While the New England academy has always encouraged intellectual attainment, it has laid an even greater emphasis on moral qualities—the qualities which constitutes what we vaguely call character. Its cherished aim has been to turn boys, not into scholars or specialists, not into complacent hermits, but into public-spirited citizens. . . .

"The New England academy, by the terms of its foundation, was independent, free from governmental interference, free also from the insidious standardization which later afflicted the public schools. I am well aware that some form of regimentation, when millions of pupils throughout the nation have to be trained every year, is essential, if educational anarchy is to be avoided. No one is better aware, moreover, of the amazingly fine work which has been accomplished, often under rather trying conditions, in our grammar and high schools.

**Value of Independence**

"But there is great value to the State and Nation in the kind of independence which institutions like Williston and Andover enjoy—the right to modify their curriculums, to experiment with new classroom methods, to appoint and 'fire' their own instructors. . . . Here at Williston no politically-conscious school committee can control the policies of the trustees. No ignorant tax-payer can call them to account. No stupid bureaucracy can set ridiculous requirements for teachers.

"The intellectual standards in secondary education are still largely maintained by the independent schools, of which Williston Academy is one. . . .

"The really sound academies have never forsaken their long-cherished principles, their faith in democracy, perseverance, and hard work; but they have also been learning that education cannot succeed without an analysis of each pupil's native ability and propensities and a thoughtful, patient attempt to remedy his defects.

"In its combination of stability and adaptability, Williston Academy is proving that 'what is excellent by God's will is permanent,' and that, even though our social structure may be altering, the New England academy can meet the demands of a changing civilization. . . .

**Future Bright**

"It is because Williston under Dr. Galbraith has something rich and rare to offer that its future, after its first century, is very bright. Indeed, every headmaster of a New England academy is facing a challenge which should keep him always looking forward with vision and with hope.

"Those who have taken pains to appraise the contribution of the New England academy will agree that it has hitherto filled a need in American education. In most instances it has followed lofty purposes and has kept the faith. It has seen the rise of the public high school, the establishment of church boarding schools, the development of country day schools, and the recent spread of progressive schools. . . . It will be found, I believe, that the teachers in these old academies have done more than almost any one group to hold high the torch of education in America and pass it along still burning to their successors. Nor is their destiny finished. We are in a crisis today when the kind of character produced in New England academies will be a national asset."

# Foreign Trade Week Aspects Change Under War Conditions

**Log of the Port of Boston**

Foreign trade, with its vital importance to the country at large, is to receive recognition all next week despite the international economic confusion resulting from war. The occasion is National Foreign Trade Week, which extends from May 18 to 24.

Sponsored by Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, as well as various foreign trade organizations, the observance of the week this year shifts from promotion of foreign trade through regular commercial channels to control of that trade in the interest of national defense.

Although the foreign trade of the port of Boston is at a high level, most of the prosperity is unquestionably a temporary flurry due to the war. And the primary issue today is not whether we can maintain or expand our international commercial relations on a normal basis, but rather what exports should be encouraged in order to build up our defense against aggression, in opinion of Boston shipping men.

This shifting from promotion to control of foreign trade is as temporary as the high volume of business, it is pointed out, for basic objectives of American commercial policy are not expected to change. Shipping men look for wide opportunities to be provided by a British victory, involving postwar economic reconstruction of the world toward a more democratic order.

Among the boosters of the Foreign Trade Week activities are the Foreign Trade Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and trade groups and associations. A foreign trade luncheon is planned for May 22, at the Chamber, sponsored by the Maritime Association, Propeller Club, Foreign Commerce Club, Boston Marine Society, and other maritime groups. It will be also a recognition of Maritime Day, which is May 22, although Boston stages a spectacular marine pageant to observe that day, which, this year, will be held June 29.

### Ocean Currents

A new instrument for automatic measuring and recording of the strength and direction of ocean currents is being developed by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, according to Lieut. Francis L. Gallen, in charge of the Boston station. Information of such nature is of importance to marine navigation, points out Lieutenant Gallen.

The new instrument is suspended from an anchored buoy instead of from an anchored boat. Amplifying and radio equipment, built into the buoy, transmits impulses resulting from electrical contacts made by the revolutions of a propeller on the instrument. The propeller is turned over by the currents. The impulses are transmitted by radio to a central station from which a considerable number of buoys can be operated.

### Free Time Cut

"Free" time formerly allowed by coastwise steamship lines on their piers for removal of freight before demurrage or storage charges began has just been further reduced. Six days were formerly allowed free of charge on domestic wool and mohair, and four days on general cargo. The six days have been cut to four days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays. The Pan-Atlantic Line, however, continues six days of free time.

# High Masons Off to N. J.

Melvin M. Johnson, of Boston, Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council 33d Degree, Northern Jurisdiction, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, accompanied by Harry G. Pollard of Lowell, Grand Swordbearer, and Samuel H. Baynard, Grand Secretary General of the Supreme Council, left Boston yesterday for Jersey City, N. J., to dedicate a memorial this afternoon.

# Harvardians Win So. American Trips

Five Harvard undergraduates have been given scholarships of $500 each to pay for trips this summer to South America, Dean A. C. Hanford of Harvard announces.

The awards are given jointly by Harvard and the Experiment in International Living, Inc., to increase inter-American understanding and enable United States college students to "study the culture of a South American country through first-hand contact with its people."

The five men will live in selected homes in Brazil, Columbia, Guatemala, Mexico, or Peru, making friends, studying customs, and practicing the spoken language.

The Harvard men chosen are:

E. Langdon Burwell '41 of Porterville, N. Y.; Clayton J. Clawson '41, Madera, Calif.; Dwight D. Taylor Jr. '41, Excelsior, Minn.; Roger A. Cunningham '42, Kent, Ohio; Roger C. Henselman '42, Medford, Oregon.

Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Henselman are Harvard National Scholars; Mr. Taylor is a member of Phi Beta Kappa; and Mr. Burwell and Mr. Clawson are honor students in biochemistry and economics. Mr. Burwell is President of Phillips Brooks House and Treasurer of the Harvard Student Council.

# Brookline Woman Heads National Garden Group

PITTSBURGH, May 17 (AP)—Mrs. F. Wayland Ayer of Brookline, Mass., was elected President of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association recently at the twenty-seventh convention.

Other officers include: Mrs. William C. Conant, Weston, Mass. Second Vice-President, and Mrs. Paul Burrage, Weston, Mass., Treasurer.

Those elected to the National Council of the Association included Mrs. Murray Boocock, for Virginia, and Mrs. Herbert Hosmer, Mrs. Harold Murdock, Mrs. Jay Clark, Jr., and Mrs. W. Rodman Peabody, for Massachusetts.

*capes*
*bring furs*
*up-to-date*

Before storing your furs, discuss their repairing and remodeling with our designers. This new 1942 cape-coat may be used as a guide for bringing last year's coat up to the minute. Estimates given in the Fur Salon on the sixth floor.

*Treat your furs and fur coats to a real furrier's cleaning*

**Stearns**
BOSTON

***Sketched:***

*A. Large, off-face bonnet of soft, feminine cluny lace straw with contrasting veiling. Sketched in white with navy, but may be ordered in navy or black straw. Sixth floor.* **$15**

*B. Navy, green, black or brown scroll prints on white rayon crepe backgrounds. V-neckline, below-the-elbow sleeves and gored skirt. Specialized sizes 16½ to 26½. Fourth floor.* **$22.95**

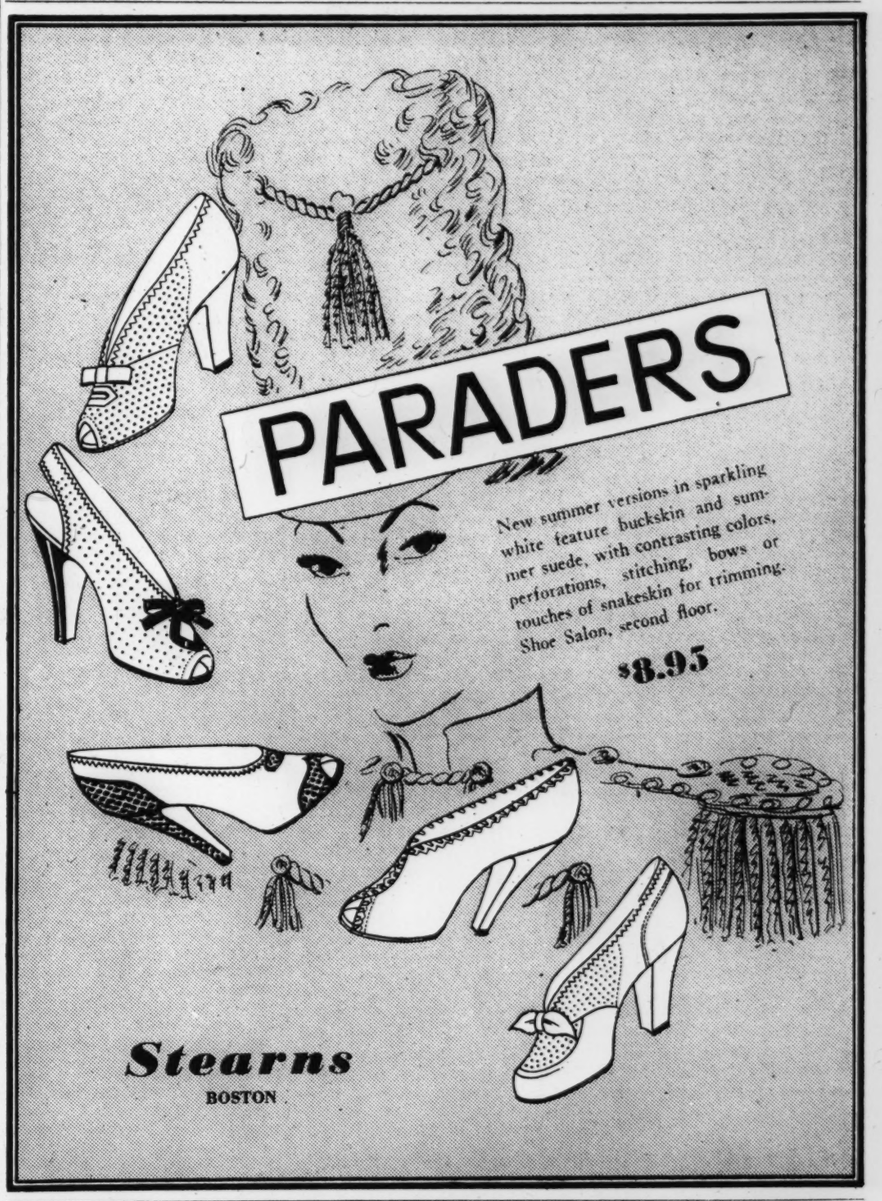
*C. Rayon sheer over crepe in a youthful floral print. Jabot collar and pleated skirt. Red, blue, or green florals on white backgrounds. Women's sizes. Fourth floor.* **$29.95**

*D. Cotton seersucker suit in popular Glen plaid design. Man-tailored with rayon-lined sleeves and skirt pleats stitched below the hipline. Women's and misses' sizes in brown, blue, black. Sixth floor* **$23**

*E. Boxy coat of wool lined with rayon. Women's sizes in aqua, pink, summer blue, maize or beige. Sixth floor.* **$20**

**Stearns**
BOSTON




PARADERS
New summer versions in sparkling white feature buckskin and summer suede, with contrasting colors, perforations, stitching, bows or touches of snakeskin for trimming.
Shoe Salon, second floor.
$8.95

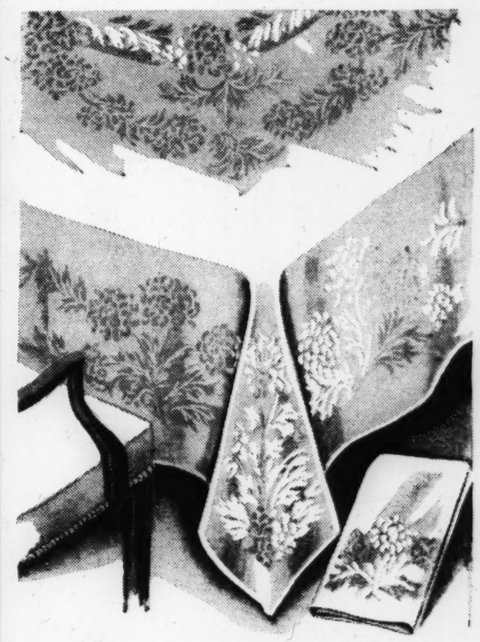
**Stearns**
BOSTON



*typical of the outstanding values in our*

## *Annual SUMMER sale*
## TABLE LINEN

We are not in a position at this time to make any predictions as to future prices of Irish linens or to the continuance of our supplies. However, we are still able to offer you Irish linens at prices that we know are below present market quotations for comparable qualities. Also in this sale, other imported linens, bedding, and towels at outstanding values. Third floor.



**IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS**

Double damask in rose, renaissance, chrysanthemum or lily of the valley pattern.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cloth 70x70, | reg. $7.50 | **Now $6.00 each** |
| Cloth 70x88, | reg. 10.00 | **Now 7.00 each** |
| Cloth 70x106, | reg. 11.50 | **Now 8.00 each** |
| Napkins 22x22, | reg. 10.00 | **Now 7.00 doz.** |

**IRISH LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS**

Double damask in fern, satin band with panel center, poppy, or striped bands.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cloth 72x72, | reg. $15.00 | **Now $12.00 each** |
| Cloth 72x90, | reg. 18.00 | **Now 15.00 each** |
| Cloth 72x108, | reg. 21.00 | **Now 18.00 each** |
| Napkins 22x22, | reg. 18.00 | **Now 15.00 doz.** |

**HAND-HEMMED IRISH LINEN NAPKINS**

Hand-hemming alone is regularly $3.50 for a dozen napkins. Patterns: scroll, chrysanthemum, or rose. Size 22x22.

Regularly $16.50

**Now $12 dozen**

**IRISH LINEN NAPKINS**

Damask patterns in rose, shamrock, hydrangea, spot, or satin band. Size 22x22. Regularly $10.50

**Now $7.95 dozen**

**IMPORTED LINEN LUNCHEON SETS**

Plain natural-color linen with gay multi-colored stripes of cotton. Cloth 52x52 with six matching napkins.

Regularly $5

**Now $3.95 set**

**IMPORTED RAYON-AND-EGYPTIAN COTTON LUNCHEON SETS**

Ivory color center with borders in peach, green, gold, or dubonnet. Cloth 52x52 with six matching napkins.

Regularly $5

**Now $3.50 set**

**Stearns**
BOSTON

# Grateful Letters From Britain

Letters from Great Britain give vivid evidence of the effectiveness of the clothing and comforts shipped abroad by the Christian Science War Relief Committee.

Frequently the writers of these letters express heartfelt gratitude to the American workers throughout the United States who prepare the goods for shipment to Britain. Excerpts from some of these letters are here published:

From London a correspondent writes:

"You would feel that the work was well worth while if you could but see the gratitude on the faces of those whom your kindness has made it possible to help. Many, many of our folk have suffered severe hardship from the effects of the war, although they have not been bombed out of house and home. You have made it possible to help these folk and to relieve somewhat the anxiety which this war has made appear to them so real.

"For instance, a man has two daughters whom he had been able to send to high school before the war. On the outbreak of war his business closed down and he had to accept work at just half the rate he had previously received. In addition, his wife and daughters had to be evacuated from London to an area where it was considered safe. He remained in London. Now he is faced with the additional expense, and only half the money to pay for the bills. Thanks to your kindness, that man and his family have received clothing . . .

"I could fill pages giving you instances like this without touching upon the help given to those who have lost everything."

"Yours sincerely,
"A. P. B.

**Healed by Love**

Another correspondent says,

"Marion's flat was destroyed by a bomb last week. She barely managed to get herself and her three children out. They only saved what they had on their backs. They did not even have time to get their coats. They made their way to me and I had Evelyn take them to the Christian Science war relief rooms . . .

"Marion was given a warm coat and sweater and the three children were fitted out with warm garments. The sorrow of their own things and toys being destroyed was all healed by the love that accompanied their new clothing. I wish the dear workers might know of our gratitude for their generous labors.

"Yesterday I took two little homeless children to our Christian Science war relief rooms and they were fitted out with little woolen suits, even caps to match. We are grateful no end to you dear people for your generosity. All our workers here comment on the quality of the clothing. . . While I was there yesterday at least eight frightened - looking people came in for clothing, some of them shivering with the cold. But they went away smiling and warm."

**Thankful for Coat**

From a place near Shrewsbury.

"We are one of the families who came down here from Wallasey Mersey Side. We lost all our home and clothes by a time bomb. I was more than pleased when one of your Christian Science workers in Wallasey came around with a very nice warm coat which she said had come from you in U. S. A. I wish to say how thankful I was for the coat.

"Yours sincerely,
"L. H."

A letter from an almoner of a branch Church of Christ, Scientist, in Britain, who has charge of distributing Christian Science War Relief Committee goods in his local district, writes thus: "I have unpacked the crate, and am delighted with the marvelous selection and good quality of the articles contained therein, As I lifted them out, they seemed silently to proclaim their mission of love and tenderness. . . . One could almost hear the dear Master saying, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto me.' "

A lady in the north of England who is not a Christian Scientist wrote thus to the Christian Science Wartime Committee at London: "Will you please give my kindest wishes and thanks to all those concerned in sending the clothes to me. As I am sure you have plenty of poor people in London to look after, and still you are willing to help me, so far away, makes it seem all like a mystery to me. Once again thanking you."

**Small Contributions**

The London Committee, under whose direction Christian Science war relief goods from the United States are distributed, writes that "recently we have received several small contributions from people who have been helped with clothing by our almoners. These people are not necessarily interested in Christian Science but are very grateful for both the material help and the encouragement they have received. One writes:

"Please may I send this small sum in gratitude for the useful clothes I have received. They are so warm and most useful things. I cannot really express my thanks enough, but am so grateful, as I have never experienced such kindness in all my life before, and all due to the Christian Science which will be blessed I'm sure again and again."

From Pucklechurch a correspondent writes:

"I thought you would be interested to know how much a crate of baby clothes was appreciated. I am working in a nursery for East End of London babies and will be using those garments for some time to come. Everybody admired the prettiness of them and as we are all trained nursery workers at the moment, we all appreciated how well made and finished the garments are. We shan't have to mend any of them for ages!

"Gratefully yours,
"N. F"

Authorized Christian Science war relief activities in the United States are under general direction of the Christian Science War Relief Committee of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, with a large proportion of the goods being shipped from the Port of Boston. Committees of Christian Science branch churches and societies in communities throughout the U. S. are contributing goods.

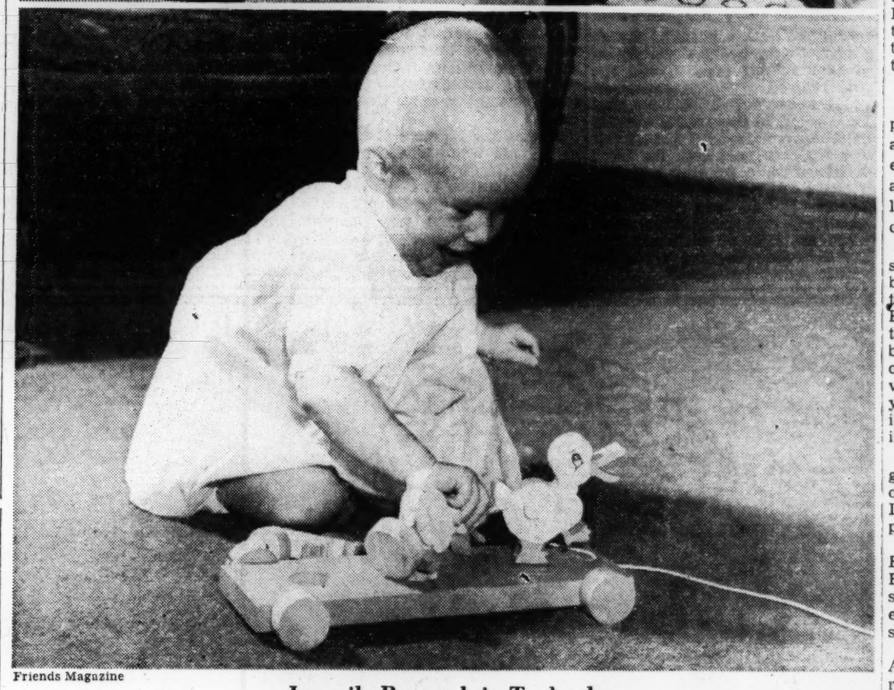
## Losses Found Small On Goods to Britain

All but a very small proportion of goods sent to Great Britain by The Christian Science War Relief Committee is arriving there safely, it was shown by figures released today.

Of 25 shipments up to April 1, 22 have arrived safely and another is believed safely en route, according to word from Britain. The 25 shipments included 1,167 cases of goods. One shipment of 10 cases is known to have been lost, and another of 15 cases sent late last year, is believed lost. The low rate of sinkings is said to correspond to the experience of the American Red Cross, the British War Relief Society, and other aid-to-Britain groups.

Since April 1 another 996 cases has been shipped, illustrating the increasing volume of goods being sent by the Committee. Cargo space has been adequate to ship all goods received at the Committee's Boston headquarters within 10 days after their arrival.

# 'Let's Play Some New Games'



Friends Magazine

**Juvenile Research in Toyland**

**Top—"Buzzie" McCracken is a research specialist—on toys. Toy designer Anne Farrell takes "Buzzie's" comments very seriously as he tries out her new to, designs. Right now he's giving a station wagon the "once-over."**

**Below—This is Susie Robinson. She's 14 months old and tickled pink over Anne Farrell's duck-peg-wagon. Susie is another toy "researcher."**

## Australia Would Supply Westminster Hall Lumber

SYDNEY, New South Wales, May 18 (Australian Associated Press)—Interior Minister Foll has announced that the Australian Government has offered to supply huge beams of Australian hardwood for use in repairing the roof of Westminster Hall which was damaged in a German air raid in London.

He said such repair work cannot be undertaken until the last German bomber is shot from the skies but if the offer is accepted the timber could be fashioned immediately.

# War and Peace Come and Go But Games Go On Forever

By Josephine Ripley
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Come war, come peace, come what may—Americans will still play games.

One of the oldest toy and game companies in the business doesn't turn out 7,000 games a year for nothing. Somebody plays them. Yes, you and I, and millions of others!

The mere fact that there's a war going on over in Europe doesn't make any real difference in the game business. Why, the industry was born during the Civil War. At least, the Milton Bradley Company of Springfield was.

Back in 1860 such a thing as a parlor game was practically unknown. But such ignorance was soon to be abolished forever. Young Milton Bradley saw to that.

With the Civil War putting a big crimp in business in general, and in his lithograph business in particular, Bradley cast about for an idea that would pay dividends. He found it in "The Checkered Game of Life." This was a game, similar to checkers, which he originated and went out to sell. It was just what America wanted. A game to play! It wanted to forget about the war, about business conditions. It wanted a get-together game for the family. Orders came in faster than young Bradley could supply them.

**Company Formed**

In 1864 the Milton Bradley Company was formed. Now it takes a six-story building covering an entire city block to handle the avalanche of fun-making unloosed by "The Checkered Game of Life" so long ago.

Godey's Lady's Book placed the stamp of approval on this game business in 1874 as a genteel pastime, when in mentioning the Bradley Company it acknowledged that toys and games "conferred a blessing on the present generation of parents, enabling them to provide innocent recreation for the young folks at home, thereby keeping them from seeking pleasure in places of temptation."

But this constant stream of new games—"do you have a staff of originators?" we asked Robert Ingersoll, President of the Company.

"We have the world," he replied. But for its toy designing, the Bradley Company has a very special person—one of the smartest little toy designers who ever slipped her foot into a size four.

Mr. Ingersoll presented Miss Anne Farrell, and it was with just reason for pride that he beamed down on this talented designer, whose girlish appearance belies her maturity as a business woman and an artist—a rare combination. But Miss Farrell has a well-earned poise which comes from complete knowledge of her subject and mastery of her talent.

Toys should have a purpose behind them, Miss Farrell explains earnestly. Her toys do. They are made of wood because it is hygenic and safe. They are of the take-apart and put together type. They offer conversational possibilities. They challenge his ability. They should have simple lines, good form, and clean, fresh colors. But, under no circumstances, should they be called "educational" toys.

**'Educational' Toys**

"Toy is such a fine, old word," she pleaded. "I don't want to qualify it. Nobody calls a rubber ball an educational toy, and yet educators know that there's no finer educational toy."

Miss Farrell believes the choice of toys is an extremely important one for the parent. A child wants to dramatize the grown-up life about him, and his toys should help him to do this. They should play a natural part in his growing up.

To make sure that her toys meet all these requirements, Miss Farrell has a very special research staff. It's made up of the children themselves, and the young designer listens very attentively to their comments, or the reports of their parents. What they say usually goes.

Miss Farrell is now working on designs for 1942 toys which have already been sent out for "laboratory" testing, and her new 1941 stock went on display just recently at the Toy Show in New York. They range in price anywhere from 50 cents to $10. A toy doesn't need to be expensive, she maintains.

It was when she was in art school that Miss Farrell decided to become a toy designer. She laughs now as she recalls how simple she thought it would be then. She knows differently now, for it took not only a talent for designing, but a knowledge of child psychology, which she acquired at Columbia University, experience in merchandising methods, which she received at Saks-Fifth Avenue, and special training in working with wood, which she obtained during a year of study and designing in Sweden.

But more than all that, it took an unswerving devotion to her goal, a faithfulness of purpose unusual in one so young. But that's Anne Farrell, and that is why her toys are produced by such an old, reliable firm as Milton Bradley Company—they are the work of an honest craftsman.

## Costs in Boston Show Slight Rise

The cost of living of wage earners' families went up 1 per cent in Boston during April, slightly more than the average for the country, it is reported by the National Industrial Conference Board. The general average stood at 0.7 per cent.

Higher rises were shown in Bridgeport with 1.5 per cent, New Haven 1.4 per cent, and Lynn 1.1 per cent. Fall River and Manchester had the same advance as Boston. Providence came a trifle below with 0.9 per cent.

A number of cities in other sections ran both above and below the New England increases, New Orleans topping the list with an advance of 1.8 per cent and Muskegon, Mich., lagging last with 0.1 per cent.

# Entertainment Timetable

## Theaters

**Shubert—**
"The Gay Divorce," featuring Dorothy Stone, Luella Gear and Charles Collins. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

**Copley—**
"Marco Millions," by Eugene O'Neill. Presented by the Tributary Theater. Eliot Duvey, director. 8:30.

**Wilbur—**
"Women Aren't Angels," featuring Bobby Clark and Melville Cooper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

## Little Theater

**Playhouse—**
"Emperor Jones," by Eugene O'Neill. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

## Tonight at the Pops

**Symphony Hall—8:30.**
**Saturday, May 17, at 8:30**

Wedding March from "Le Coq d'Or" ..... Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "The Barber of Seville" ..... Rossini
"Eine Kleine Nachtmusik," Serenade for String Orchestra ..... Mozart
"Finlandia," Symphonic Poem ..... Sibelius
"Ballet of the Hours," from "La Gioconda" ..... Ponchielli
"Where the Citrons Bloom," Waltzes ..... Strauss
Rhapsody in Blue ..... Gershwin
Piano Solo: Leo Litwin
Austrian Peasant Dances ..... Schonherr
"On the Trail," from "Grand Canyon" Suite ..... Grofe
"Calling All Workers" ..... Eric Coates

## Sunday Night at the Pops

**Symphony Hall—8:30.**
**Sunday, May 18, at 8:30**

"Pomp and Circumstance," March ..... Elgar
"Overture to Egmont" ..... Beethoven
"Espana" Rhapsody ..... Chabrier
Music for a Pageant ..... H. E. Enthoven
(Written for the Wedding of Her Royal Highness the Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands.)
Conducted by the Composer
Piano Concerto No. 1, in B-flat minor ..... Tchaikovsky
Piano Solo
Two Fairy Tales, Op. 20 ..... Medtner
Prelude in C major,
Gavotte in F-sharp minor ..... Prokofieff
Two Preludes ..... Rachmaninoff
(Egon Petri)
American Fantasy ..... Herbert

## Films in Boston

**Civic Repertory Theater—**
"Pepe le Moko," Jean Gabin. 12:45, 2:55, 5:10, 7:20, 9:35. "Charlie Chaplin on Parade." 12, 2:10, 4:25, 6:35, 8:50.

**Exeter—**
"Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. "Sleepers West," Lloyd Nolan and Lynn Bari. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

**Fenway—**
"Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 11:35 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:55. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05.

**Fine Arts—**
"Charlie Chaplin Festival." 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "National Philharmonic Orchestra." 2:55, 5, 7:05, 9:10.

**Keith Memorial—**
Quintuplets in "Growing Up." 9:55, a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35. "Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "Double Date," Ed Lowe and Una Merkel. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

**Kenmore—**
"Chad Hanna," Henry Fonda. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:50. "Honeymoon for Three," Ann Sheridan and George Brent. 2:35, 5:30, 8:15.

**Metropolitan—**
"Strange Alibi," Arthur Kennedy. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10. "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:55, 9:20.

**Modern—**
"The Great Lie," Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 6:05, 9:35. "Knockout," 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

**Orpheum—**
"Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 9:10 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:55, 10:10. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:50.

**Paramount—**
"Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott and William Gargan. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6, 9:35. "Sis Hopkins," Judy Canova. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:50.

**RKO-Boston—**
"King of the Zombies." Dick Purcell. 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:10, 10:15. "The Singing Hill," Gene Autry. 11:50 a. m., 3:45, 7:35. Stage Show: 1:15, 5:10, 9.

**Scollay—**
"The Great Lie." Bette Davis and George Brent. 11:25a. m., 2:45, 6 9:20. "Knockout." 10:05 a. m., 1:25, 4:40, 8.

**South Station Theater—**
"March of Time—Crisis in the Atlantic." "Alaskan Springtime." "Stranger Than Fiction." Freddie Martin and Orchestra." latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State—**
"Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:35, 10. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan and Ann Rutherford. 1:40, 5:10, 8:40.

**Strand, Huntington Avenue—**
"Caravan," Loretta Young and Charles Boyer. "Queen of the Yukon," Charles Bickford and Irene Rich. Continuous from 1 to 11.

**Telepix—**
"March of Time." "The U. S. Navy's New Atlantic Patrol." "Pete Smith Comedy." "Popular Science." latest newsreels. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Trans-Lux—**
"Sweetheart of the Navy," Cecilia Parker. 10:50 a. m., 1:27, 4:04, 6:41, 9:08. "23½ Hours Leave," James Ellison. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:44, 5:21, 7:48, 10:15.

**Uptown—**
"Adam Had Four Sons." Ingrid Bergman, Warner Baxter and Fay Wray. 1:35, 5, 8:25. "The Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3, 6:25, 9:50.

## Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Blond Inspiration." 1:15 and 8.
**Allston:** "Babes in Arms." Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "In Old Colorado." Hop-a-Long Cassidy. 2 and 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "Come Live with Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 2 and 8.
**Regent:** "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Texas Rangers Ride Again." John Howard. 2. Continuous 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE — Braintree:** "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "The Invisible Woman." John Barrymore and Virginia Bruce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin. "Here Comes Happiness." 1:30 and 8.

**BROOKLINE—Coolidge:** "Scotland Yard." Nancy Kelly. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Topper Returns." Joan Blondell and Roland Young. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.
**Brookline Village:** "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 2, 5:06, 8:12. "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 4:41, 6:47, 9:25.
**Cleveland Circle:** "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. Continuous 2-11.

**CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:** "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. "Dead Men Tell." Sidney Toler. Continuous 1-11.
**Harvard:** "Footsteps in the Dark." Errol Flynn. "So Ends Our Night." Fredric March and Margaret Sullavan. 2 and 7:45.
**University:** "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard and Robert Montgomery. 3:05, 6:15, 9:30. "Tall, Dark and Handsome," Cesar Romero. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

**DORCHESTER—Codman Square:** "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 1:40, 4:40, 7:50.
**Dorchester:** "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby. "North Sea Patrol." 2. Continuous 7-11.
**Franklin Park:** "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." 3:10, 6:25, 9:25. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 2, 5:15, 8:15.
**Strand:** "The Great Dictator." Charlie Chaplin." 1:21, 5:50, 9:22. "Dead Men Tell." 12:11, 4:40, 8:12.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. 2:09, 5:45, 9:21. "Cherokee Strip." 4:10, 7:46.
**Park:** "Saint in Palm Springs." "Flight Command." Ruth Hussey and Robert Taylor. 1:40. Continuous from 7:40.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "Convoy." Clive Brook. 3:15, 6:26, 9:37. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. 1:47, 4:58, 8:09.
**Hyde Park:** "Mr. Dynamite." Lloyd Nolan and Irene Hervey. "Robin Hood of Pecos." 2 and 8.

**HINGHAM—New Loring Hall:** "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. "You're the One." Bonnie Baker. 1:30 and 7:45.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "Sea Wolf." Edward G. Robinson. "Here Comes Happiness." 1:45 and 7:45.

**LEXINGTON—Lexington:** "Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. 2:30, 6:05, 9. "Give Us Wings." Wallace Ford. 4, 7:35, 10:30.

**MALDEN—Granada:** "Dead Men Tell." 2:05, 6:13, 8:21. "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 6:18, 9:26.
**Mystic:** "Virginia." Fred MacMurray and Madeleine Carroll. 3:41, 7:25. "Strawberry Blonde," James Cagney and Olivia de Havilland. 2, 5:44, 9:28.
**Maplewood:** "Dr. Satan. Serial No. 12." 1:45, 5, 8:10. "Overland Express." Buck Jones. 2:05, 5:20, 8:30. "Eternally Yours." Loretta Young, David Niven. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35.
**Orpheum:** "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Life With Henry." 1:45 and 7:30.
**Strand:** "Blonde Inspiration." 2:15, 5:15, 8:20. "Adam Had Four Sons." Ingrid Bergman and Warner Baxter. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

**MEDFORD — Fellsway:** "Philadelphia Story." Katharine Hepburn. "Ride, Kelly Ride." 1:30 and 7:30.
**Medford:** "Come Live with Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. 3:45, 6:25. "Golden Hoofs." Jane Withers. 2:30, 6:45, 10.

**MELROSE — Melrose:** "The Lady Eve." Barbara Stanwyck. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "Road to Zanzibar." Bing Crosby, Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour. 3:10, 9:10. "Dead Men Tell." 2 and 8.

**NEEDHAM — Paramount:** "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy." Clive Brook. 2 and 8.

**NEWTON—Paramount:** "Tobacco Road." Charley Grapewin. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 1:30 and 8.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "Andy Hardy's Private Secretary." Mickey Rooney. "Ride On, Vaquero." Cesar Romero.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "Let's Make Music." Bob Crosby. "Sign of the Wolf."
**Strand:** "Mr. and Mrs. Smith." Carole Lombard. "Vivacious Lady." Ginger Rogers.

**REVERE—Boulevard:** "Topper Returns." Roland Young and Joan Blondell. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.
**Revere:** "Topper Returns." Roland Young and Joan Blondell. "Bad Man." Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.

**SAUGUS—Drive-In:** "Down Argentine Way." Don Ameche. "Men Against the Sky." Richard Dix. Continuous from dusk to 11:30 p. m.

**SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square:** "Victory." Fredric March and Betty Field. "Maisie Was a Lady." Ann Sothern. 2 and 8.
**Central:** "Hudson's Bay." Paul Muni. "Riding on a Rainbow." Gene Autry. 2 and 8.
**Davis Square:** "The Awful Truth." "Laddie." Tim Holt. 2 and 8.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "Murder Among Friends." Marjorie Weaver and John Hubbard. 2:09, 7:54. "Tall, Dark and Handsome." Cesar Romero. 3:24, 9:19.

**WATERTOWN — Coolidge:** "Virginia." Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray. "Ride, Kelly, Ride." 1:30 and 7:30.
**Watertown Square:** "Western Union." Randolph Scott and Robert Young. "So You Won't Talk." Joe E. Brown. 1:45 and 7:45.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:** "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "The Great Mr. Nobody." Eddie Albert and William Lundigren. 2:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON — West Newton:** "Come Live With Me." James Stewart and Hedy Lamarr. "Convoy." Clive Brook. 2 and 7:45.

**WEYMOUTH—Drive-In:** "Brigham Young, Frontiersman." Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. "Saps at Sea." Laurel and Hardy. Continuous from dusk to 11:30 p. m.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester:** "Victory." Fredric March and Betty Field. 3:51, 8:11. "Road Show." Adolphe Menjou. 2:15, 6:30, 9:39.

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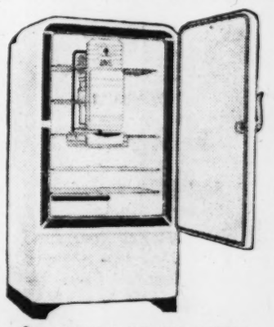

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# Bay State G. O. P. Leadership Shown Weak in Bedford Issue

**Up and Down Beacon Hill**

Lack of strong, united leadership within Republican legislative ranks was clearly evident during this week's bitter battle over the Bedford airport purchase bill.

Party lines on this Administration measure were completely shattered despite the desperate lobbying work on the part of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's staff. Although the Administration finally forced passage of the bill so that the proposed airport may be used for both military and commercial flying, Republican leaders and followers were found on both sides of the fence.

Even Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, and Representative Albert F. Bigelow (R) of Brookline, Chairman of the powerful House Committee on Ways and Means, were on opposite sides. Mr. Herter stood with the Governor, and Representative Bigelow demanded that the air base be restricted to "military purposes."

When the leaders cannot agree on "front office must" legislation, rank and file members feel free to wander whither they will.

Strong leadership has been lacking in the Republican majority ranks during the entire session. The only reason such lack has not been disastrous in a party sense is that Democratic ranks are split among three or four factions, at least in the House.

Observers believe administration forces, during the rest of the session, may regret past failure to keep new members in line. Major issues, such as the budget, the proposed State operation of the East Boston airport and highway aid for Boston, are still undecided. Having become accustomed to legislative freedom, new members may fail to react to administration pressure on important measures.

### Hedges Has Aspirations

Another Massachusetts Legislator may use the General Court as a stepping stone to higher offices. House circles say Representative Charles W. Hedges (R) of Quincy is seriously considering a try for the Mayor's office in his home City.

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin, in office since 1935, is reported ready to relinquish the post at the end of his present term.

Representative Hedges has promised that this term, his fifth, will be his last in the Massachusetts House.

### Redistricting 'Joke'

Massachusetts Republican leaders of the Congressional redistricting Commission are still chuckling over reaction of Democratic Representatives in Congress to a "joke" redistricting plan whereby four of the present six Democratic Representatives would be eliminated.

Recently the Massachusetts Democrats in the National House charged Republicans plotted such a redistricting plan. G. O. P. leaders insist that close study by critics would reveal that the reported plan would be impossible to accomplish. They add that it was talked of only "as a joke."

The Redistricting Committee, headed by Senator Jarvis Hunt (R) of North Attleboro, must eliminate one of the 15 Congressional districts because of the population shift shown by the 1940 national census.

It is expected the Committee will bring out a plan in time for a public hearing some time in June.

### Elimination Prospects

All indications still point to elimination of the Third District, territory of Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, by carving it up among other districts. It is also considered possible that the Ninth District, represented by Representative Thomas H. Eliot (D) of Cambridge, will be given additional Republican strength to insure election of a G. O. P. candidate in 1942.

Plans also include strengthening of the Republican vote total in the Fourteenth District, home district of Representative Joseph W. Martin, House Minority Leader and Chairman of the Republican National Committee. This proposal is based upon the claim that Representative Martin cannot devote much time to personal campaigning and, therefore, his district should be made as safe as possible.

In addition Republican efforts are directed toward making a place in Congress for Senator Angier L. Goodwin (R) of Melrose, President of the Senate. In addition Sinclair Weeks, Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, is making a strong fight to gain a revision which will make way for his service in Congress.

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts and Representative Richard B. Wigglesworth (R) of Massachusetts may be forced to relinquish some of their heavy Republican majorities to strengthen other districts for the G. O. P. Their representatives on the Redistricting Committee are fighting hard against such proposals.

All Massachusetts Representatives in Congress have at least one committee member protecting their interests. Representative Martin, it is reported, has four members waging his fight.

**Edgar M. Mills**

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# Port of Boston Held as 'Ignored'

Facilities of the Port of Boston are being "ignored" by various branches of the Government for reasons not made clear and the "Quartermaster Corps of the War Department seems actually prejudiced against Boston," said Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a telegram sent yesterday to the Massachusetts members of Congress.

Officers of the War Department have inspected the port and are understood to have considered it favorable for the clearing of war supplies, Mr. Davis told the legislators.

Neglect of the port in the routing of war equipment seems unfair, he protested.

Boston is 154 miles nearer to the Red Sea than is Philadelphia, his telegram pointed out, and 80 miles closer than New York, although the latter ports are getting a substantial volume of war shipments to the Near East.

# Walcott Predicts 'Tiring' of Nazis

HARTFORD, Conn., May 17 (AP)—Former United States Senator Frederic C. Walcott predicted Great Britain would lose the Mediterranean but, with American aid, "will tire Germany out."

Mr. Walcott, a close friend of Herbert Hoover, declared that convoys were clumsy and advocated a patrolled lane across the Atlantic in which merchant ships might travel undisturbed by U-boats.

Though Britain "will never pay back a penny" of the four billion dollars lent during the last war or the seven billions authorized for this war, Mr. Walcott said, he asserted Americans would rather live in poverty but free than in luxury as slaves.

# *Attending 45th Annual Convention of P. T. A. Congress*

By a Staff Photographer

**Executive Board of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers**

**Front row, left to right: Mrs. S. C. Cox, Roanoke, Va.; Mrs. Charles D. Center, College Park, Ga.; Mrs. William A. Hastings, Madison, Wisc.; Mrs. William Kletzer, President, Portland, Ore.; Mrs. James K. Lytle, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. C. H. Turner, Redondo Beach, Calif. Back row, left to right: Mrs. John Hayes, Twin Falls, Idaho; Mrs. James Fitts Hill, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. L. G. Hughes, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. M. A. Taylor, Bonham, Texas; Dr. Joseph M. Artman, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. M. D. Wilkinson, Tacoma, Washington; Mrs. Chris Hirning, Mitchell, South Dakota; Mrs. Harry M. Mulberry, Chicago, Ill.; Howard V. Funk, Bronxville, N. Y. [Article on Page 1.]**

# Lowell Sun Absorbing 'Citizen'

LOWELL, Mass., May 17 (AP)—Thomas F. Costello, editor of the Lowell Sun, has announced the purchase of the Lowell Citizen-Leader, and said the latter newspaper would be absorbed by the Sun on or before June 2.

The Citizen-Leader, an evening newspaper, was formed recently by the merger of the morning Courier-Citizen.

Mr. Costello's announcement said:

"Under an agreement entered into mutually by the Lowell Sun and the Courier-Citizen Company, present publishers of the newspaper now known as the Lowell Citizen-Leader, the latter newspaper's plant and good will are to be sold on or before June 2 to the proprietors of the Lowell Sun, and the Citizen-Leader will thereupon be absorbed and incorporated in the Lowell Sun.

"The Courier-Citizen Company, commercial printers, will no longer publish any newspaper; and the offices of its president, Philip S. Marden, and its Treasurer, William G. Spence, will be moved to the Jackson Street plant of the Courier-Citizen company."

# Downey Calls on Schools To Teach Ideals of U. S.

American schools must so educate the children that every student will understand thoroughly the "distinguishing features of our national ideals," Walter F. Downey, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, declared yesterday in addressing the annual State Conference of Special Class Teachers, Principals, and Supervisors at the Hotel Statler in Boston.

Outlining the urgency of the present crisis and emphasizing that Democracy is not a "free gift," Mr. Downey declared that "in our schools we must have a clear concept of just what we seek to preserve and just what we propose to defend."

**Ideals Outlined**

In his address on "Our Schools and the Present Crisis," as prepared for delivery, Mr. Downey outlined 10 ideals constituting the pattern of the American way of life as contained in the American Constitution, the Declaration of Independence, and the Bill of Rights.

Chairman of the conference was Philip G. Cashman, Supervisor of Special Schools and Classes of the State Department of Education.

William Earle, Principal of Center School, Salem, Mass., spoke on the importance of domestic arts in the proper training of mentally retarded children.

Alice K. Brown, of the Department of Special Education at the Arlington Public Schools, discussed developing a wholesome personality through industrial arts.

**Place of Art in Schools**

Alice H. Geary, Assistant Supervisor of Art at the Springfield Public Schools, talked on the place of art in an integrated program, and Dorothy E. Brooks, President of the Massachusetts Special Class Teachers' Association, spoke on "Facts Worth Considering."

Bill Cunningham, sports writer, discussed the function of physical education in a democracy.

# Connecticut WPA Nominee Rejected

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The Senate Appropriations Committee rejected recently President Roosevelt's nomination of Frank Upman, Jr., as Administrator of the Work Projects Administration in Connecticut.

There were no votes in support of Mr. Upman. Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut refrained from casting his vote. Senator Maloney said he would neither approve nor oppose the nomination because he did not have sufficient information about Mr. Upman, a Virginian.

Mr. Upman was designated by the President to succeed former WPA Administrator Vincent J. Sullivan, found guilty of diverting WPA materials.

Such action by the committee appeared certain to remove any possibility of Senate approval of the Presidential appointment and it was expected that another name would be sent to the Senate by the White House.

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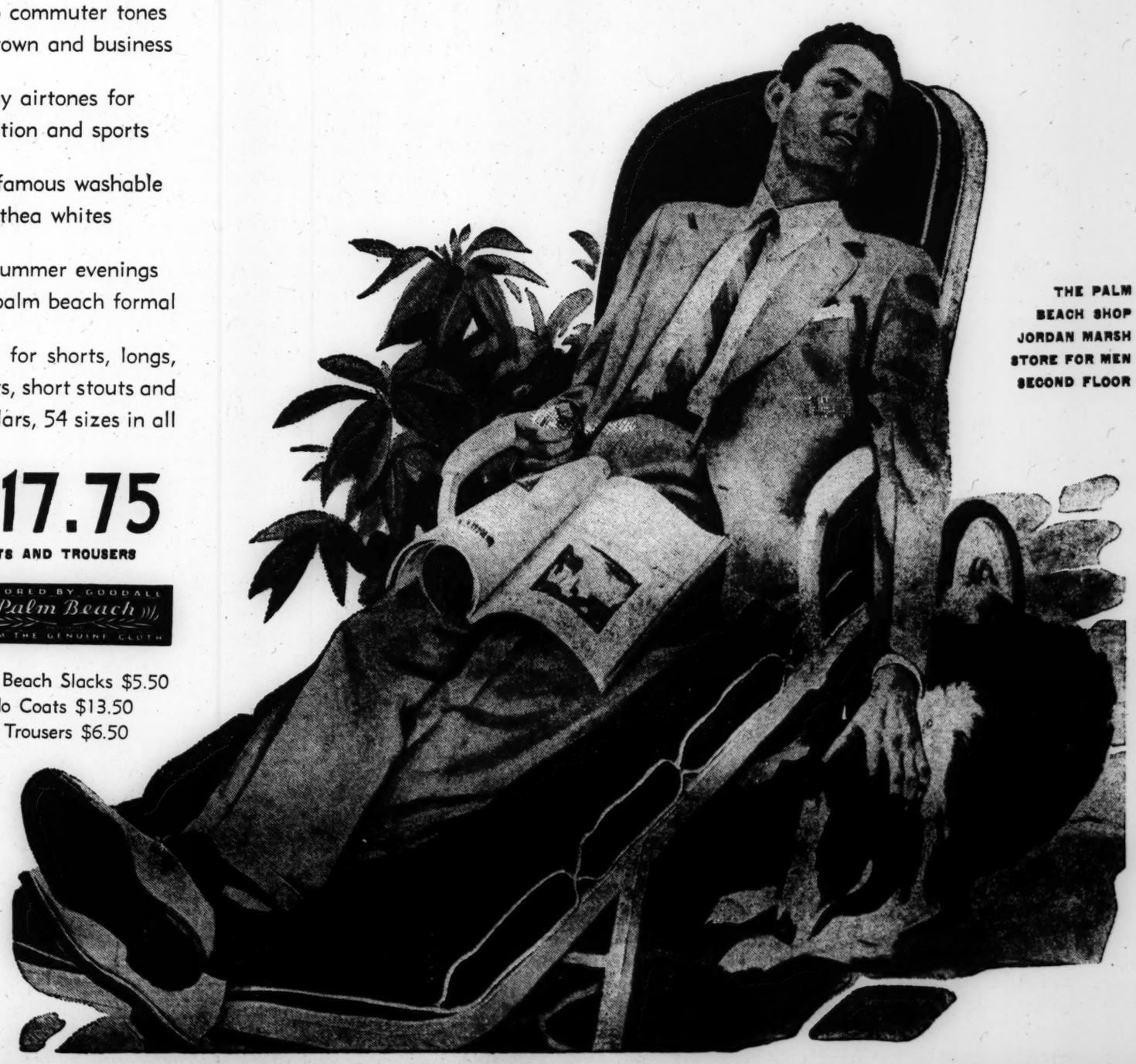

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

| | |
|---|---|
| Today's sales (est.) | 150,000 |
| Previous day's sales | 287,060 |
| 1941 volume to date | 49,732,779 |
| 1940 volume to date | 93,036,368 |

## Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—Coppers and steels moved up moderately in today's stock market but many leaders exhibited considerable rising reluctance.

The list, fairly steady at the start, improved slightly near the final hour. Gains mostly were in minor fractions. Numerous issues were unchanged. Dealings were negligible throughout.

On the upside were Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, Cerro de Pasco, U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of N. J., Westinghouse, du Pont and J. I. Case.

Consolidated Edison slipped to a new low since 1938. Backward were Public Service of N. J., Great Northern and Union Carbide.

While inflation ideas remained as a market prop, brokers said, the question of Government "ceilings" on prices was an offset here. Cloudy war and labor prospects still were viewed as important speculative restraints.

Those watching steel stocks for trend clues noted reports from producing districts that mill operations were expected to mount rapidly in coming weeks provided another stoppage in coal mining does not interfere.

In the meantime, attention was paid to indications new orders for steel were declining substantially from the extremely high levels prevailing over the last four months. In contrast to aggregate orders that were equivalent to about 150 per cent of capacity, it was said, demand has fallen to some 10 per cent. The recession was blamed mainly on apprehension of consumers that unduly large inventories in private hands might be taken over by defense authorities.

Exemplification of the speed-up of industry generally was seen in the summary of the Tanners' Council of America putting April shoe production at 42,000,000 pairs, a record for the month.

## Big Farm Supplies Sent to England

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farm supplies worth $90,000,000 already have been "sent to ports" for Great Britain, Carl Robbins, President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, said.

Mr. Robbins made the statement during a House Banking Committee discussion of corporation loans to other farm agencies for purchase of farm crops.

"Some emergency needs of the British have arisen for supplies that could only be met by the surplus marketing agency," Mr. Robbins said. "They were placed very promptly and were sent to ports.

"Reimbursement will come from lease-lend funds in case the British will not be able to pay out of their ordinary dollar exchange."

## United Gas Corp. Plans Bond Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United Gas Corporation filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering the proposed private sale of $75,000,000 of 3¼ per cent first mortgage and colatoral trust bonds, due 1958. The company previousy had filed an application covering the proposed issue under the Holding Company Act.

The statement disclosed that the bond would be sold to institutional investors at 99.34 per cent and at accured interest. The prospective purchases were not named.

## Drop in Registered Securities in April

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that a total of $186,996,000 of securities were registered during April, a decline of $58,757,000, compared with the same month last year.

Issuers proposed to use $19,878,000 of the net proceeds for new money purposes, including $11,219,000 intended for plant and equipment, the SEC said.

Bond issues registered amounted to $66,075,000, or 71.2 per cent of the total amount proposed for sale by the issuers. Common stock accounted for 12.7 per cent, preferred stock 11.3 per cent and certificates of participation 4.8 per cent of the total.

### Air Line Sets Traffic Record

PITTSBURGH—More revenue passengers were carried by Pennsylvania-Central Airlines last month than were ever carried before in a single month in the company's 14-year operating history, it was announced by J. J. O'Donovan, Vice-President of the airline. He said 26,224 revenue passengers were carried and 4,987,169 revenue passenger miles were flown in April. The previous record month in PCA's history was August of last year when 24,688 revenue passengers were carried and 4,386,212 revenue passenger miles were flown.

### Air Express Revenue Jumps

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—March showed a 67 per cent increase over March, 19[illegible], in gross revenue from air express shipments which either started or finished or moved part way by rail, the Air Express Division of Railway Express Agency reported. The number of shipments to and from off-airline points was up 39.5 per cent for the month.

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53 | 46 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | + ¼ |
| 51¾ | 44¼ | Acme Steel (4) | 1 | 46 | 46 | 46 | M'y 8 |
| 7¾ | 5⅛ | Adams Ex (.40e) | 8 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | M'y16 |
| 22⅝ | 19½ | Adam-Millis(1) | 1 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | M'y 5 |
| 15⅞ | 12 | Addressog (1) | 1 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ | + ½ |
| 42½ | 35¾ | Air Reduct (1a) | 7 | 39¼ | 39⅛ | 39¼ | + ¼ |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Air-Way El Ap | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | M'y 8 |
| 5 | 4 | Alaska Jun (½) | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | M'y16 |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | Alleghany Corp | 9 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 9¼ | 5⅞ | Alleg pf xw | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ¼ |
| 10⅝ | 7 | Alleg pf $30 ww | 2 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 21½ | 16 | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'y16 |
| 25⅜ | 18¼ | Alleg Lud (½g) | 2 | 20½ | 20¼ | 20¼ | M'y16 |
| 11¼ | 8 | Allen Ind (¼g) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | M'y15 |
| 165 | 144½ | Al Ch & Dye (6) | 1 | 149¾ | 149¾ | 149¾ | +1¼ |
| 11¼ | 10¼ | Allied Kid (1) | 2 | 11 | 11 | 11 | M'y 8 |
| 14⅝ | 11¾ | Allied M (¾g) | 2 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | M'y16 |
| 7⅝ | 5¼ | Allied Stores | 8 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | — ¼ |
| 80 | 71⅜ | Allied Str pf (5) | 3 | 71⅜ | 71⅜ | 71⅜ | M'y14 |
| 37 | 25½ | Allis-Ch (1½e) | 3 | 26⅛ | 25¾ | 25¾ | — ¼ |
| 17¾ | 14½ | Alpha Cem (½g) | 1 | 16½ | 16½ | 16½ | M'y15 |
| 1¼ | ¼ | Amal Leather | 7 | ⅞ | ¾ | ⅞ | M'y15 |
| 15¼ | 10 | Amal Leath pf | 3 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | M'y15 |
| 55 | 44 | Amerada Cp (2) | 6 | 54 | 54 | 54 | M'y15 |
| 17¾ | 14⅜ | Am Ag Ch (.30g) | 1 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Airlines (1e) | 10 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | M'y16 |
| 8¼ | 5½ | Am Bank Note | 2 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ¼ |
| 8¼ | 5⅜ | Am Bosch | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | M'y15 |
| 38 | 29⅞ | Am Br S (.40g) | 5 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ | M'y16 |
| 1¾ | 1 | Am Cable & R | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | — ⅛ |
| 95¼ | 79 | Am Can (4) | 1 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | |
| 185 | 173 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 173 | 173 | 173 | M'y 9 |
| 31⅜ | 23 | Am Car & Fdy | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | M'y16 |
| 71½ | 56 | Am C & F pf (7) | 1 | 67 | 66 | 66 | M'y16 |
| 23⅛ | 18½ | Am Ch & C(.80g) | 3 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | M'y15 |
| 115 | 107 | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Apr22 |
| 121 | 105 | Am Chicle (4a) | | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | M'y15 |
| 8¾ | 6½ | Am Comm Al | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | M'y16 |
| 6⅛ | 4⅝ | Am Comm Al | 1 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | M'y15 |
| 14¼ | 9½ | Am Crys S (1½g) | 1 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | M'y16 |
| 17⅝ | 11¼ | Am Encaus Til | 3 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | M'y15 |
| 5 | 3¾ | Am European | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | M'y 8 |
| 1⅛ | ⅝ | Am & For Pow | 3 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | M'y16 |
| 17¾ | 11⅞ | Am FP$6pf(.60k) | 2 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | + ½ |
| 21 | 14¾ | Am FP$7pf(.70k) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | + ½ |
| 3⅞ | 2⅛ | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | M'y12 |
| 38½ | 29 | Am-Haw SS (2) | 6 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | — ¼ |
| 4⅛ | 2⅞ | Am Hide & Lea | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | M'y15 |
| 30 | 27 | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | M'y15 |
| 51 | 45 | Am Home (2.40) | 7 | 45¼ | 45 | 45 | M'y16 |
| 1⅞ | 1½ | Am Ice | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | M'y14 |
| 22¼ | 20 | Am Ice pf (1½e) | 6 | 21⅜ | 21¼ | 21¼ | M'y15 |
| 4¼ | 3½ | Am Internat'l | 2 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | M'y14 |
| 13¼ | 11¾ | Am Inv III (1) | 2 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | M'y16 |
| 50 | 48 | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 48 | 48 | 48 | Apr29 |
| 17⅛ | 10¾ | Am Locomotive | 8 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11⅝ | M'y16 |
| 94⅝ | 79 | Am Loc pf(3½k) | 2 | 83 | 83 | 83 | M'y15 |
| 13¾ | 10¼ | Am M & F (.54g) | 6 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ | |
| 5¼ | 2¼ | Am M & Metal | 7 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | M'y16 |
| 19½ | 15½ | Am Metal (½g) | 6 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | |
| 3¼ | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 4 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 46⅜ | 30 | AmP&L$6pf(3k) | 2 | 33 | 32¾ | 33 | M'y16 |
| 39 | 25 | APL $5 pf (2½k) | 4 | 29 | 28¼ | 29 | M'y16 |
| 7¼ | 6 | Am Rad&S(.15g) | 36 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 11⅞ | Am Roll M (.70g) | 6 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | |
| 7 | 5⅛ | Am Saf R (¼g) | 5 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 8⅜ | 7⅛ | Am Seat (½e) | 8 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | + ⅜ |
| 45¼ | 34 | Am Sm & R (1g) | 5 | 38 | 38 | 38 | + ⅜ |
| 154 | 138¾ | Am Sm&R pf (7) | 2 | 145½ | 145⅜ | 145½ | M'y16 |
| 54 | 37 | Am Snuff (3a) | 1 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | + ½ |
| 28½ | 19 | Am Steel F (½g) | 3 | 20½ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 11¼ | 9⅞ | Am Stores (¼g) | 7 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | M'y15 |
| 13½ | 11⅜ | Am Stove (.60g) | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | M'y14 |
| 19 | 13 | Am Sug R (½g) | 2 | 15⅝ | 15⅜ | 15⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 93 | 81 | Am Sugar pf (7) | 2 | 84¾ | 84¾ | 84¾ | M'y15 |
| 14½ | 12⅛ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 3 | 12⅜ | 12¼ | 12¼ | M'y16 |
| 168¾ | 148½ | Am T & T (9) | 15 | 149⅞ | 149⅞ | 149⅞ | |
| 73½ | 64 | Am Tobacco (5) | 3 | 64 | 64 | 64 | M'y16 |
| 74½ | 64 | Am Tob B (5) | 11 | 65 | 64 | 64 | M'y16 |
| 159 | 146¼ | Am Tob pf (6) | 2 | 148¼ | 147⅜ | 147⅜ | M'y16 |
| 7 | 4⅛ | Am Type Fdrs | 2 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 4⅛ | Am Water Wks | 4 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 99⅛ | 89⅜ | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 1 | 90 | 90 | 90 | Apr28 |
| 8⅜ | 5¾ | AmWoolen | 2 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 60⅛ | 51 | Am Wool pf (2k) | 51 | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ | +1 |
| 8 | 5 | Am Zinc L & S | 2 | 5¼ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 54 | 46⅛ | Am Z prpf(1¼k) | 1 | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | 46⅛ | M'y13 |
| 27¾ | 22⅛ | Anaconda (½g) | 44 | 25⅜ | 25 | 25¼ | + ¼ |
| 14¼ | 11⅛ | Anchor H (.15g) | 6 | 12 | 12 | 12 | M'y14 |
| 12½ | 9 | Andes Cop (¼g) | 1 | 10½ | 10½ | 10½ | M'y10 |
| 21⅜ | 1 | A P W Paper | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'y14 |
| 30 | 25 | Arch-D M (.85g) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | M'y 8 |
| 111⅜ | 109½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 2 | 110½ | 110 | 110 | M'y15 |
| 5½ | 4 | Armour Ill | 4 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 58 | 47½ | Armour Ill p pf | 2 | 52½ | 52½ | 52½ | M'y16 |
| 60 | 60 | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 60 | 60 | 60 | Feb13 |
| 34⅜ | 25¼ | Arm Cork (½g) | 2 | 25¼ | 25¼ | 25¼ | M'y15 |
| 87⅜ | 67⅜ | Arnold C (⅜g) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y 6 |
| 6¾ | 4⅜ | Artloom (⅜g) | 1 | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | 4⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 7⅝ | 5⅝ | Assd Dry Goods | 7 | 7 | 6¾ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 87 | 79½ | Assd D G I pf(6) | 2 | 83 | 82½ | 82½ | M'y15 |
| 99½ | 87 | AssdDG2pf 10¼k | 5 | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | M'y14 |
| 35⅛ | 26 | Associates (2) | 1 | 28½ | 28½ | 28½ | M'y 9 |
| 30⅝ | 18 | Atch T&SF (1e) | 12 | 27¾ | 27¼ | 27½ | + ⅜ |
| 70¼ | 60¼ | Atch T&SFpf (5) | 2 | 66 | 66 | 66 | |
| 21¼ | 13½ | Atl Coast Line | 5 | 20¼ | 20 | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 23¼ | 13½ | Atl G&W Indies | 2 | 18 | 18 | 18 | M'y16 |
| 30 | 16½ | Atl G&W In pf | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | —1 |
| 24¼ | 20¾ | Atl Refining (1) | 5 | 23½ | 23⅜ | 23½ | + ⅛ |
| 110¼ | 107⅞ | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Apr29 |
| 7⅜ | 9⅝ | Atlas Corp (¼g) | 1 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 50 | 47½ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 49¼ | 49¼ | 49¼ | M'y15 |
| 72¼ | 61 | Atlas Pow (1½g) | 1 | 61 | 61 | 61 | M'y16 |
| 7 | 6 | Atlas Tack (.15g) | 1 | 7 | 7 | 7 | M'y13 |
| 27⅛ | 13⅝ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | 13⅝ | M'y16 |
| 5¼ | 2⅝ | Aviation Corp | 69 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | — ⅛ |
| | | **B** | | | | | |
| 19 | 12¼ | Bald Loco ct | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 3⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 11 | 3⅞ | 3¾ | 3¾ | + ⅛ |
| 7½ | 4⅜ | Balt & Ohio pf | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 5 | Bangor & Ar | 3 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5½ | M'y15 |
| 10½ | 7 | Barber As (½e) | 7 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | M'y16 |
| 7½ | 6½ | Barker Br (¾e) | 1 | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | 6⅝ | M'y16 |
| 9⅞ | 7⅜ | Barnsdall (.30g) | 3 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 24⅞ | 18¾ | Bath IrWks(¼g) | 1 | 21¼ | 21¼ | 21¼ | + ¼ |
| 31⅜ | 25¾ | Bayuk Cig (1½) | 4 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ | M'y16 |
| 25½ | 22 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | M'y15 |
| 103⅜ | 103 | Beat pf ww (5) | 1 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | M'y 8 |
| 104 | 104 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 126 | 112 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 112 | 112 | 112 | M'y16 |
| 8⅜ | 7⅜ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | M'y16 |
| 37¾ | 32⅜ | Bendix Av (2g) | 1 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | |
| 20⅞ | 18⅛ | Benef I L (.45g) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | — ⅛ |
| 57 | 55½ | Ben IndLpf(2½) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | — ¾ |
| 32 | 26¾ | Best & Co(1.60a) | 2 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ | + ½ |
| 89½ | 68⅛ | Beth Steel (3g) | 5 | 69¼ | 69 | 69 | — ⅛ |
| 131⅜ | 121½ | Beth S 7% pf (7) | 1 | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122¼ | M'y16 |
| 28 | 23¼ | Bigelow-S (2g) | 1 | 27 | 27 | 27 | M'y14 |
| 21¼ | 16½ | Black &Dk(1.60) | 3 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | M'y16 |
| 10¼ | 6⅜ | Blaw-Knox(.15g | 4 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | |
| 18⅜ | 14¾ | Bliss & L (¼g) | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | M'y15 |
| 18⅝ | 12⅜ | Boeing Airplane | 4 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | |
| 35 | 25½ | Bohn Al&Br(1g) | 1 | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | 26⅞ | M'y16 |
| 22⅜ | 17⅜ | Bond Strs (1.60) | 1 | 19½ | 19½ | 19½ | M'y15 |
| 20⅛ | 18⅜ | Borden Co(.60g) | 4 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ | — ⅛ |
| 20¼ | 16 | Borg-Warn .40g | 3 | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | 16⅞ | |
| 1⅞ | ⅞ | Boston & Maine | 2 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | M'y15 |
| 39⅝ | 30 | Bower Roll B(3) | 2 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | M'y15 |
| 4½ | 3¼ | Brew Corp(.20g) | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | M'y15 |
| 12⅜ | 8¾ | Bridgeport (½g) | 2 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | |
| 25⅜ | 18⅛ | Briggs Mfg (½g) | 2 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | M'y16 |
| 41 | 31 | Briggs & S (¾g) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | M'y16 |
| 44½ | 38 | Bristol-M (2.40) | 1 | 38¾ | 38¾ | 38¾ | M'y14 |
| 2½ | 2⅛ | Bkly & Q Trans | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | M'y12 |
| 6⅝ | 5¾ | Bkly-Man Tr | 7 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | M'y16 |
| 14⅛ | 10 | Bklyn Un Gas | 2 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | M'y16 |
| 30½ | 30 | Brown Shoe (2) | 2 | 30 | 30 | 30 | M'y 2 |
| 23½ | 19½ | Bruns-Bal (1g) | 2 | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | M'y16 |
| 12⅝ | 9 | Bucyrus-E (.15g) | 2 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ¼ |
| 5¼ | 3½ | Budd Mfg | 7 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | M'y16 |
| 7¾ | 5½ | Budd Wh (.20g) | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | + ⅛ |
| 34¼ | 24 | Bullard Co (½g) | 4 | 25⅛ | 24¾ | 24¾ | M'y15 |
| 33¾ | 27½ | Bulova Wat (2a) | 1 | 30 | 30 | 30 | M'y16 |
| 18½ | 15¾ | Burling M (.60g) | 2 | 17 | 17 | 17 | M'y13 |
| 53¼ | 49 | Burling pf (2¾) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'y13 |
| 8¾ | 7⅝ | Burr Add (.30g) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | M'y16 |
| 3¾ | 2⅛ | Bush Terminal | 15 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | M'y16 |
| 5⅛ | 4½ | Butler Br (.15g) | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | M'y15 |
| 21⅝ | 19¾ | But Bros pf(1½) | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 3 | ButteCop&Zinc | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 11¾ | 7½ | Byers (AM) Co | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 12 | 7½ | Byron Jack(¼g) | 1 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | M'y16 |
| | | **C** | | | | | |
| 21¾ | 16¾ | Calif Pack (1) | 1 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | M'y15 |
| 53 | 51 | Calif P pf(2½) | 1 | 51⅜ | 51⅜ | 52⅝ | M'y 6 |
| 1½ | ⅞ | Callahan Z-Lead | 2 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 5½ | Cal & Hecla(⅛g) | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 10¼ | Camp Wy (.60g) | 3 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | M'y16 |
| 13¾ | 11½ | Canada Dry .60) | 2 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 4¼ | 3⅛ | Canadian Pacific | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 39⅛ | 34⅞ | Cannon Mills ½g | 2 | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | M'y14 |
| 3¼ | 2⅜ | Capital Adm A | 1 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | M'y 9 |
| 30½ | 22 | Carpent Stl(½g) | 1 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | + ¼ |
| 3½ | 2½ | Car & Gen (.10) | 4 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | M'y16 |
| 59¼ | 43 | Case (JI) Co(3e) | 1 | 51 | 51 | 51 | + ¾ |
| 50¼ | 40 | Caterpill Tr (2) | 1 | 42½ | 42½ | 42½ | + ½ |
| 28⅜ | 20 | Celanese (½g) | 2 | 21 | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | M'y16 |
| 10 | 7 | Celotex Cp (1a) | 1 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 22⅜ | 16¼ | Cent Aguir (1½) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | + ¼ |
| 2⅜ | 1½ | Cent Foundry | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 3 | 2⅛ | Cent RR NJ | 1 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | M'y15 |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Cent Violetta S | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | — ¼ |
| 3½ | 2½ | Century Rib M | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Apr21 |
| 34⅛ | 27 | Cerro de Pas(2g) | 8 | 29⅜ | 29 | 29⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 5⅜ | 3 | Cert-teed Prod | 6 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | M'y15 |
| 21¼ | 15¾ | Chain Belt (½g) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | M'y14 |
| 20⅜ | 17½ | Champ P&F ½g | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | M'y16 |
| 18 | 12⅛ | Checker Cab | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | M'y12 |
| 44⅛ | 34½ | Ches & Ohio (3) | 5 | 34¾ | 34½ | 34½ | — ⅛ |
| 102½ | 97¼ | Ches & O pf (4) | 3 | 97½ | 97¼ | 97¼ | M'y 1 |
| 3 | 2⅜ | Ches Corp | 2 | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | 2⅜ | M'y16 |
| 1½ | ⅝ | Chi & E Ill | 3 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill A | 6 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | M'y16 |
| 2⅜ | 1⅛ | Chi Great West | 7 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | M'y15 |
| 8½ | 3⅞ | Chi Great W pf | 2 | 6½ | 6⅜ | 6½ | + ⅛ |

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8¼ | 5 | Chi Mail O (¼e) | 1 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | M'y16 |
| 15½ | 9½ | Chi Pneu Tool 1g | 3 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | M'y16 |
| 44½ | 37½ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 1 | 38¼ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | M'y16 |
| 52½ | 49 | C P T pr pf(2½) | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | M'y15 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 4 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y15 |
| ¼ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 9 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | M'y13 |
| ⅜ | ¼ | C R I & P 7% pf | 4 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | M'y15 |
| 9½ | 8¼ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 2 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | M'y10 |
| 13⅜ | 10¾ | Chickasha (½e) | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | M'y15 |
| 2⅞ | 1¼ | Childs Co | 3 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 72⅛ | 55½ | Chrysler (3g) | 6 | 56⅛ | 56 | 56 | |
| 10¾ | 8¾ | City I & F (.30g) | 2 | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | M'y15 |
| 3 | 2¼ | City Stores | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | — ¼ |
| 37¾ | 31¼ | Clark Eq (¾g) | 6 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | M'y12 |
| 33¾ | 25 | Clev Gr B (.40g) | 1 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | M'y 7 |
| 35¼ | 26⅞ | Climax M (1.20) | 11 | 34¾ | 34¾ | 34¾ | +1 |
| 34 | 28½ | Cluett P (½g) | 6 | 33 | 32¾ | 33 | + ½ |
| 106 | 87 | Coca-Cola (1½g) | 11 | 91 | 90 | 90 | M'y15 |
| 62½ | 60 | Coca-Cola A (3) | 1 | 61⅞ | 61⅞ | 61⅞ | M'y 6 |
| 13⅛ | 11⅛ | Colgate-P (⅛a) | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | |
| 103½ | 100¾ | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | M'y13 |
| 30¼ | 18⅛ | Collins & A 2½g | 4 | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | M'y15 |
| 20 | 14 | Col Fuel&I (½g) | 4 | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | M'y15 |
| 21¾ | 16¼ | Col Br A (.90g) | 4 | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | |
| 21 | 16¼ | Col Br B (.90g) | 12 | 16½ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ | M'y15 |
| 47⅛ | 23¼ | Col G&E (.10g) | 3 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| 82⅛ | 73½ | Col G&E pf A(6) | 1 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ | M'y16 |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Colum Pict | 2 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | M'y16 |
| 24⅞ | 21¼ | Colum P pf(2¾) | 2 | 23 | 22⅞ | 23 | + ¼ |
| 80⅛ | 69⅞ | Col Carb (1g) | 1 | 72 | 72 | 72 | M'y10 |
| 31 | 22 | Coml Credit (3) | 7 | 22⅜ | 22¼ | 22¼ | — ⅛ |
| 104 | 99⅜ | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 1 | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | M'y16 |
| 37⅞ | 28⅜ | Coml Inv Tr (4) | 6 | 28⅝ | 28⅜ | 28½ | + ⅛ |
| 110 | 104 | ComT cv pf(4¼) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | M'y14 |
| 11½ | 8⅜ | Coml Solv (¼e) | 5 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | — ¼ |
| 3½ | 1⅞ | Com'th & South | 26 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 23¼ | 20⅛ | Detroit Ed(new) | 2 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | |
| 29⅞ | 21½ | Diam Match ¾g | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| 41 | 36 | Dia M pf (1½) | 1 | 36¾ | 36¾ | 36¾ | M'y16 |
| 10⅛ | 6⅞ | Diam T Mot(¼g) | 3 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | M'y13 |
| 18¼ | 12⅝ | Dist C-S (h2.22) | 7 | 13⅛ | 13 | 13⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 86 | 70 | Dist C pf ww (5) | 1 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ | + ¼ |
| 9 | 7 | Dix-Vortex(⅛g) | 1 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | M'y15 |
| 23⅛ | 17⅜ | Doehler D (¾g) | 2 | 19⅛ | 19 | 19 | M'y15 |
| 17 | 14½ | Dome Mines(h2) | 4 | 14⅝ | 14½ | 14⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 79¼ | 63½ | Douglas Air (5e) | 4 | 65⅜ | 65 | 65 | — ¼ |
| 141¾ | 120¼ | Dow Chem (3) | 5 | 120⅜ | 120¼ | 120¼ | M'y16 |
| 22 | 17½ | Dresser Mfg (2e) | 2 | 18¾ | 18¾ | 18¾ | M'y16 |
| 6⅜ | 4⅞ | Dunhill Int | 1 | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | M'y15 |
| 9⅝ | 6⅞ | Duplan Silk | 1 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | M'y 9 |
| 164¾ | 138 | du Pont deN13¾g | 5 | 141 | 140½ | 140½ | + ½ |
| 126⅞ | 120⅞ | du Pont pf (4½) | 1 | 123 | 123 | 123 | M'y15 |
| | | **E** | | | | | |
| 34 | 24 | East Air Lines | 6 | 24⅝ | 24⅜ | 24⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 5¼ | 3⅛ | East Roll Mill | 1 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | M'y10 |
| 142 | 123¼ | East Kodak (6) | 1 | 125¼ | 125¼ | 125¼ | + ¼ |
| 36⅞ | 29½ | Eaton Mfg (1½g) | 5 | 31 | 30½ | 31 | M'y12 |
| 16 | 14½ | Edis Bros (1.20) | 2 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | M'y 2 |
| ⅝ | ⅜ | El & Mus Ind | 1 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | M'y14 |
| 33⅞ | 25⅛ | ElecAuto-L(⅜g) | 1 | 26¼ | 26¼ | 26¼ | M'y16 |
| 17⅜ | 12½ | Elec Boat (.40g) | 4 | 14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅜ | 1⅞ | El Power & Lt | 12 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | M'y16 |
| 33 | 23½ | El P&L 6pf(.30k) | 3 | 31½ | 31⅛ | 31½ | M'y16 |
| 37¼ | 27½ | El P&L 7pf(.35k) | 4 | 33¾ | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | M'y16 |
| 34⅛ | 29¼ | El Stor Bat (2) | 1 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ | — ⅜ |
| 31 | 26⅛ | El Paso NG(2.40) | 1 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | M'y16 |
| 44¼ | 39½ | Endi-John (3) | 3 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ | M'y14 |
| 7 | 3⅛ | Eng Pub Service | 4 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | M'y16 |
| 80¼ | 65 | Eng PS $5 (5) | 2 | 75 | 75 | 75 | M'y15 |
| 83¼ | 70 | EngPS5½pf(5½) | 2 | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | 79⅞ | M'y15 |
| ½ | ¼ | Equit Off Bldg | 3 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | M'y12 |
| 1¼ | ½ | Erie RR | 1 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅜ | ⅞ | Erie 1 pf | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | M'y14 |
| 1⅛ | ½ | Erie 2 pf | | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Apr14 |
| 3⅝ | 2⅜ | Eureka V Clean | 3 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | M'y15 |
| 83⅛ | 53⅜ | Evans Products | 3 | 67⅜ | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | M'y15 |
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Commerce and Finance

# Defense Viewed as Creating Huge Reservoir of Post-War Wants

Business and Industry

## Babson Says Airplanes To Shorten War

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass., May 16—The Hess story reminds me of what I was told when in Belgium before World War II broke. I was standing in the public square at Brussels watching the soldiers kiss their wives and sweethearts goodbye as they left for the front. When I commented as to their earnestness, a man at my side remarked: "Yes, they are in earnest, but they are only the infantry. Infantry will not count in this war. The war will be started and the war will be stopped by the fliers."

When great events are happening in Europe, or Africa, or on the seas, we are apt to forget that the world's fliers can be as potent in forcing peace as in waging war. Then the Hess incident brings us up with a sudden jerk, makes us rub our eyes and wonder!

**Watch the Airplanes**

Armies are helpless to desert except with the co-operation of their officers. Members of the navy can do little by themselves, but are dependent upon their commanders. Armies must be fed; battleships must be fueled; and even lone submarines are useless without torpedoes. The present system of warfare has been built up through the centuries under centralized control whereby the soldiers and sailors are mere helpless pawns.

The idea of a "democratic" army or navy is beyond imagination! It never did exist; it does not now exist; and it never can exist. With fliers, however, the situation is entirely different. Each plane is Lord unto itself and is free to go anywhere it wishes and land anywhere it desires. There can be a truly democratic air force.

Confidential information has for some time been coming through that airmen on both sides have been giving up voluntarily to the enemy. This was the real reason for the Italian collapse. The Quakers have some very interesting stories to tell along these lines. They, who not believe in war, have especially been on the lookout for fliers who land on enemy soil, being tired of the war and its brutalities. Their motto is: "Be kindly to everyone, but especially to the enemy fliers. They may become the world's peacemakers."

**Camp Blanding Story**

When visiting Camp Blanding the past winter, I said to an officer: "I suppose all these men now in training will some day make up a new and powerful American Legion." To this he replied: "They will probably form into an American Legion, but they will not have much influence. The fliers will be the dominating force after World War II. They will have their own organization; will continue to have their own planes, and—in an emergency—could bring about or squelch any revolution. It may well be that these fliers, which we are now training to fight the Germans, will some day 'rule over us.'"

The bigger an army is, the more dependent it is upon supplies; the bigger a navy is, the more dependent it is on bases; but the bigger an air force is, the less dependent it is upon anything! Lindbergh talks of the 50,000 or more planes which Hitler has; but you note that Hitler does not do any bragging about these numbers. He well realizes that his risk of desertion increases as the number of his airplanes; yes—some mathematicians claim that they will increase as the square of the number of his airplanes.

**How Long Will the War Last?**

The military men with whom I talk appear to look forward to a long- drawn-out war, extending from five to ten years. The navy men, who are "rearing to go," talk of a war of from three to five years. When, however, I talk with officers of the air force, I find that they look forward to a very much shorter war. They visualize the tremendous destruction possible to both sides with a constantly increasing force of bombers. One prominent officer of the United States Air Corps give me the definite data of November, 1942, when the air force of both sides will say: "Let's quit. This ruthless destruction has gone on far enough. We owe something to our wives and children."

So much space and time is given by the newspapers and radio today to war news that it is well to give some thought to peace news. It is wise to be war-minded at this time; but let us not get war-crazy. Make it a point to talk more with members of the air force and less with military and naval officers. These latter are still living in the past and are pessimists; but the air force men are living in the future and are optimists. It is also well to remember that the air force is made up of men of higher character and of greater intelligence than are the men in the army or in the navy.

**Be Prepared for Anything**

We hear much today about preparedness. I am for preparedness, but for preparedness in every sense of the word. We should prepare for war, but we should also prepare for peace. We should keep our feet on the ground, but we should also look up to the heavens. We should be realistic, but we should also be idealistic.

What the real truth of the Hess story is, I do not know. It may be a fake or another German trick. Hess may be "crazy." But Galileo was labeled "crazy" when he announced that the world went around the sun. Luther was labeled "crazy" when he deserted the Roman church, while St. Joan of Arc was labeled "ultra-crazy" when she turned the tide in France.

Many of my friends think that I am crazy because I believe that this war ultimately will do the whole world a lot of good. But we all have our strong points and our weak points. I confess that my weakness is the belief that the world always has been growing better and is growing better every day, even now.

It is true that airplanes have developed into terrific weapons for destruction; but they will also serve as mammoth doves for peace. Righteousness, justice, and mercy are far more fundamental than armies, battleships, or submarines. Therefore, when planning our lives, or our businesses, or our investments during 1941, keep in mind that the war may be over in 1942. There can be 1,000 or 25,000 Hesses! This is something that Lindbergh and the other pessimists seem to forget.

*Joins Metal Firm*

**R. J. Lindquist**

Elected Vice-President and a director of the Reynolds Metals Co. Mr. Lindquist has been Chief Auditor of the Reconstruction Finance Corp. since 1932.

## Railroad Income Increases Sharply Month of April

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads said 88 Class 1 railroads had estimated operating revenues of $303,319,059 in April compared with $264,012,500 in April, 1940, and $371,112,920 in April, 1930.

The reporting carriers, the association said, represent 82.1 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class 1 railroads.

April freight revenues of the 88 railroads totaled $247,607,752 compared with $216,862,947 in April, 1940, and $286,494,519 in April, 1930.

Passenger revenues in April totaled $30,942,472, compared with $24,761,399 in April, 1940, and $50,022,929 in April, 1930.

## Nominating Group Selected by IBA

NEW YORK (AP)—A nominating committee to recommend new officers, including the president, has been selected by the Investment Bankers Association of America, Emmett F. Connely, present head of the association announced.

J. C. Witter of Dean Witter & Co. of San Francisco heads the committee, which includes Paul W. Loudon of Minneapolis, Lowry Sweney of Columbus, Ralph Chapman of Chicago and Albert H. Gordon of New York.

Mr. Connely said recently he would not be a candidate to succeed himself.

## Chemical Construction Awards Sharply Above '40

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Contracts awarded on current construction projects in the chemical process industries total $17,387,000, as compared with $4,420,000 a year ago, according to the current issue of Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering. Current proposed work totals $4,695,000.

The outstanding proposed projects reported this month are for the construction of a new plant addition at Des Moines, Iowa, for the Marquette Cement Manufacturing Co., estimated cost $2,000,000; construction of a natural gas pipe line at Sandyville, W. Va., for the Anchor Hocking Glass Corp., Lancaster, Ohio, estimated cost $998,330; construction of a group of buildings at Cleveland, Ohio, for the Cleveland Graphite Bronze Co., estimated cost $750,000.

## Commodity Prices Again Up in Week

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Commodity prices moved upward sharply in many wholesale commodity markets during the week ended May 10 and the Bureau of Labor Statistics' index rose 1 per cent to the highest level since late in October 1937, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The tight shipping situation, continues the report, heavy demand and anticipated higher loan values for certain crops were largely responsible for the current widespread increase. Marked advances were reported in prices for crude rubber, grains, meats, oils and fats and coke.

The all-commodity index rose to 84.0 per cent of the 1926 level representing a gain of 7 per cent over the corresponding week of last year and more than 12 per cent since the outbreak of the war. From the 1939 low point, the week ended August 19, preceding the declaration of war, farm product prices have risen 24 per cent; textiles, 20 per cent; foods, 19 per cent; and both building materials and chemicals and allied products, 12 per cent.

Market prices of farm products rose to the highest level since late November 1937 because of pronounced gains in prices for grains, hogs, cattle, sheep, live poultry and for cotton, hay and hops.

(1926=100)

| Commodity grps | May 10 1941 | May 3 1941 | P.C. Changes to May 10, '41 From May 3 1941 | May 11 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All commod'ies | 84.0 | 83.2 | + 1.0 | + 7.1 |
| Farm products | 75.1 | 74.4 | + 0.9 | + 8.5 |
| Foods | 79.0 | 78.0 | + 1.3 | +10.3 |
| Hides & leather | 105.3 | 105.0 | + 0.3 | + 3.0 |
| Textile | 81.4 | 80.9 | + 0.6 | +12.6 |
| Fuel & light mtls | 74.9 | 74.2 | + 0.9 | + 3.5 |
| Metal & products | 97.9 | 97.9 | | + 3.6 |
| Bldg materials | 100.3 | 100.3 | | + 9.0 |
| Chem & allied | 83.1 | 82.8 | + 0.4 | + 8.2 |
| Housefurnish'gs | 92.3 | 91.9 | + 0.4 | + 2.7 |
| Misc commod | 79.0 | 78.5 | + 0.6 | + 2.9 |
| Raw materials | 78.4 | 77.5 | + 1.2 | + 8.1 |
| Semimnfd atcls | 85.8 | 85.1 | + 0.8 | + 9.7 |
| Manufactrd com | 86.7 | 85.9 | + 0.9 | + 6.4 |
| Com other than farm products | 85.9 | 85.2 | + 0.8 | + 6.8 |
| Com other than farm and foods | 86.9 | 86.4 | + 0.6 | + 5.3 |

## New High Record For FHA Financed Homes Is Reported

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration reported today that 158,277 new small homes financed by FHA-insured fortgages had been built between last July 1 and May 10, and that about 85 per cent of these were in the vicinity of defense industries.

The number of such homes begun during the week ended May 10 was 4,959, a record which compared with the previous high of 4,904 during the preceding week.

The FHA said that applications for FHA mortgage insurance also were continuing at record levels, with 8,008 new home applications last week. This compared with 7,833 in the preceding week and 4,996 in the corresponding week last year.

## No Serious Shortage of Critical Metals in U. S. Likely, Says Expert

LOS ANGELES, May 16 (AP)—William H. Eisenman of Cleveland, Ohio, secretary of the American Society for Metals, predicts there will be no serious shortage of metals in the United States, but—

The old-fashioned steel skillet appears due for a comeback.

More glassware will be used in cooking.

Most refrigerator trays will be made of hard rubber.

Automobiles likely will have less glittering trimmings and do-dads of chromium and nickel. Used cars will be used longer.

Chewing gum and cigarets may be wrapped in lead foil, oiled paper or one of the transparent wrapping products.

Copper virtually will replace aluminum in power lines.

Plastics will substitute for the rarer metals for many uses.

Metallurgists likely will develop new alloys and metal products. Stainless steel, the aluminum-magnesium alloys and carbide cutting tools were put in use after the World War.

Mining of the strategic metals, including mercury, tungsten, aluminum and magnesium will boom.

"The threatened shortage of aluminum is not due to a lack of bauxite are, from which it is taken, but from rolling and casting equipment," Mr. Eisenman said in an interview. He is here to prepare for the society national convention May 19-23.

"But so much aluminum is needed in airplanes and other defense equipment that good substitutes must be used in the home, especially the kitchen.

"The trend in automobile and other engines will be away from high alloy steels back to the carbon or low alloy steels, which manufacturing processes have improved greatly.

"A shortage in tungsten, obtained chiefly from China, will be overcome partly by increased use of molybdenum, of which there is a plentiful supply in Colorado. Both metals are used in cutting tools for shells, fine parts for boats and machinery."

## Most of Cerro de Pasco Copper Sold to U. S.

NEW YORK (AP)—Cerro de Pasco Copper Corp. is selling to the United States Government all but a small part of its current copper production at 10 cents a pound, Harold Kingsmill, Vice-President, said at the annual stockholders meeting.

Output is running at 5,500,000 to 6,000,000 pounds a month, he said, and about 5,000,000 pounds is going to the Government. In 1940 the company got an average price of 11.16 cents a pound for the copper sold in other markets.

The company is stepping up production of lead and zinc and eventually probably will have as big a market in these two metals as in copper, Mr. Kingsmill said.

## Vexing Problems Seen Solved In Shift to Scarcity Economy

*Second of a series of four* articles on impact of the defense program on United States economic structure.*

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—By the simple shift of a nation from a surplus to a scarcity economy, all its major economic problems become economic assets.

For example, the present surplus of farmers becomes a blessing instead of a curse, because these farmers become available as potential producers to fill the scarcity. The farm problem has been the despair of economists under the surplus economy. There are said to be 500,000 persons in migrant farm families today, tractored out by the progress of the agricultural arts and picking up an unsatisfactory living where they can find it, with 40,000 a year being added.

Department of Agriculture economists say that in the next decade from 350,000 to 500,000 additional farm workers will be made superfluous by farm machinery. In fact, Secretary Claude Wickard stated recently that "our farm plant now could easily feed an urban population 5 per cent greater than the 100,000,000 living in towns and cities." This would seem to mean in effect that two thirds only of the present farm population of round 30,000,000 are essential to American food supply, which would mean that in a pinch some 10,000,000 could be spared for other pursuits, which would mean between two and three million able-bodied men.

As the official "Agricultural Situation" stated in January, "If industrial pick-up would furnish enough employment to the people unemployed or underemployed on farms owing to lost exports, then no additional shifts to other products would be necessary . . . the efficiency of farm labor could be increased. This type of solution would be the same as that of earlier periods in our national history."

**Boon From Scarcity Economics**

Nor do these calculations take into account the possibility that the present industrial revolution in farming could easily be accelerated if the brakes put on it by surplus economics were taken off. Farm machinery sales this year are running 20 per cent ahead of last year; and the immense advance in farm efficiency in the last decade has occurred in spite of all kinds of resistances.

Nor is the story told only in mechanization. Recent years have seen economies arising from large-scale, concentrated, and corporate farming; from the introduction of hybrid corn, rust-resistant wheat, long-staple cotton, refinements in progeny testing, new feeding techinques, and artificial insemination, as well as in the increased use of the all-purpose Diesel tractor, pneumatic tires for tractors, mechanical corn-pickers, the corn combine, gang plows, dusting by airplane, sugar-beet and sugarcane harvesters, electric fences, and so on.

Likewise the reservoir of urban unemployed becomes a potential benefit instead of a political, economic, and psychological handicap, with the change from a surplus to a scarcity economics. Three million men have been re-employed since the defense program started, with the prospect of another four million in the next twelve months.

In this respect it is already obvious that the defense-re-employment story will not be simply told by taking the present estimates of total unemployment and figuring how long it will take for them to be used up. The surplus of many kinds of skilled labor is already used up, while on the other hand there are probably millions of the present "unemployed" who for one reason or another are unemployable. On the other hand, it is estimated that for every two persons conventionally reported as "unemployed" there is a third person partly employed and wanting more work, and there are large available reserves of workers among retired old people, youths now in college to whom the college course seems to offer less opportunity than regular employment, housewives and other family members not gainfully employed.

**Other Potential Producers**

Still other potential producers are likely to be found among white-collar workers, from whose ranks every social shake-up like a serious depression or a war emergency draws persons who leave the counter and the counting-house for physical labor, skilled, semi-skilled, or unskilled; and in a severe pinch or a long-drawn out scarcity situation millions can also be drawn from the distributive lines, including sales forces where there is no need to press sales and advertising and traffic departments when the need disappears to go out and get business.

Another way of looking at the possibilities is to consider the normal slack in the so-called capital goods industries. Steel operations, for example, have for the past ten years hardly averaged over 60 per cent of capacity, and the other 40 per cent was lost to society without any compensating benefit, for the men who could have turned it out were simply unemployed or under-employed. For a more extreme example, the machine tool industry turned out only $22,000,000 of machine tools at the bottom of the depression, and its total output between 1932 and 1938 inclusive was less than it will turn out in the single year 1941. Here, too, the loss was almost a total one, for the men had few opportunities to turn to other employment. And because this industry, which is in a sense the reproductive part of modern industrial organization, was operating so far below capacity, American industry has today probably a million fewer tools than it would otherwise have had, or to put it another way, its existing equipment might today average ten years further up-to-date than it now is, while millions of men either have not acquired the skills they might have acquired, or have had their skills grow rusty.

**Recovery Should Compound Itself**

These losses, when extended over a period of years, compound themselves—or to put it another way, the recovery of these losses in productive capacity, by the switch from an economy of under-operation to an economy of full-out operation, should compound itself over the years. If, that is, an industrial economy through under-operation loses in a particular year 25 per cent of its potential output of capital goods, then it begins the next year with that much less of a capacity to begin with. Or to turn it around, if a nation steps up its capital goods and machine-tool industry operation, it continually increases its capacity to step them up further.

The gain in industrial capacity, when that capacity is used, should continue geometrically instead of arithmetically, until the nation decides to divert some of the capacity to non-capacity-reproducing activities—such as the making of war machines, or decides to capitalize its increased capacity in the form of shorter working hours, longer vacations, or the diversion of a larger proportion of its working population into the service or distributive industries.

There are natural limits to the speed with which an idling or slack economy can be shifted to capacity operations. People don't like to change employment too fast, and expansion beyond a certain speed continually runs into bottlenecks here and there. When social and financial resistances are taken out of the circuit of economic energy, it flows in so much greater amperage that previously unexpected physical resistances appear at points where the available equipment is simply insufficient to carry the energy that people want to put through it.

Most of these bottlenecks or resistance points in the current defense program are due to the desire for speed in expansion, and to the suddenness with which the balanced budget resistance was drawn out of the circuit. But they would become the normal thing, in a long-continued economy of full-out employment. Then, however, the tolerances or over-drive capacity of the industrial machine to take up extra loads would be greatly increased.

**Many Economies Likely**

There are a host of miscellaneous economies likely to be adapted as a result of the current defense program. Defense housing needs, for instance, may at long last permit the use of pre-fabricated housing, of which the country's present estimated capacity is only about 10,000 dwellings a month; the defense housing people are already talking about "demountable bungalows," using trailer camps for temporary housing, and tangling with local building codes which contain hampering provisions designed to protect obsolete building crafts and local contractor monopolies. The use of synthetic organic chemical substitutes for metals, for latex rubber, and for other raw materials, is moving fast. The railroad equipment people are talking about the standardization of freight-car design, so that cars can be turned out more economically in 10,000-car lots.

Then the possibilities of "farming out" defense contracts seem to be tremendous. An OPM official recently said that the country is actually using only about 50 per cent of its machine tools. The important discovery or development here is that when the drive is for production instead of against overproduction, then local pools, national pools, and industrial pools of information regarding available machinery can bring enormous amounts of idle equipment into use. To put it another way, the country is learning the possibilities of information-pools (the democratic or non-coercive version of economic planning) on available and idle special skills and special machines which a less pressed and more lackadaisical economy would leave to rust or to be used only a small fraction of the time. The economies here are the same as those discovered in farming regions by the operators of "custom" harvesting crews and other methods of pooling little-used farm machinery among numerous farmers.

**War Cost $200,000,000,000**

When the possibilities of a full-out economy are set out against a partially employed economy, the enormous year-in-and-year-out cost of normal peace-time "economy" in terms of lost production, lost consumption, and the lost creative satisfactions of regular employment, become obvious. The "national income" in 1929 is estimated round $80,000,000,000. For the next ten years it averaged something under $60,000,000,000, for a total loss of round $200,000,000,000, or enough to replace, probably, the United States' entire machine equipment—factories, railroads, highways, power plants and communications.

This figure is five times what the German Hitler said he had spent on armaments since 1933.

Yet even this figure does not tell the whole story of the cost of under-operation. For America did not have capacity operation even in 1929 to start with—and capacity operation in the subsequent years could have increased capacity each year by geometric progression.

From 1914 through 1920, for instance, with the brakes taken off by World War I, national income doubled, from $34,000,000,000 to $68,100,000,000, and only a part of that was due to rising prices. The rest was due to a temporary loss of financial inhibitions, which were recovered in 1921, when the national income tumbled down to $50,700,000,000.

It seems politically unlikely that this under-operation and these inhibitions will be tolerated after the present emergency is over, or that another 1921 would be acceptable to the American public, no matter what the cost in the violation of orthodox and traditional rules of money, credit, and national budget policy.

*Originally planned as a series of two articles.

## Leader Points To 'Unfairness' In Tax Burden

WASHINGTON (AP)—William J. Kelly, president of the Machinery and Allied Products Institute, has proposed that Congress take these steps to correct what he termed "the great unfairness in the present distribution of the tax burden":

1. Permit carryover of net losses for at least six years, instead of two as at present.

2. Increase corporate normal income tax rates but retain present excess profits rates.

3. Change the base rates for computation of the excess profits tax credit from the present 1936 to 1939 period to 1935-1939, with the option of selecting any three of the five years as a base.

4. Permit the unused excess profits tax credit to be carried forward at least six years, instead of the present two.

The statement, which was read to the House Ways and Means Committee Friday by an Institute representative, asserted that industries producing facilities for production, distribution, transportation,communication and commerce —"which is at the very heart of the national defense production effort" —had been "dealt repeated and serious inequities by the present tax system."

Representative Gearhart (R) of California proposed that the committee tell the House Appropriations group that non-defense expenditures can be cut $1,000,000,000 and then arbitrarily cut the proposed $3,600,000,000 tax bill by that amount. Mr. Gearhart expressed the opinion the committee was "getting the run around" on the question of economies in non-defense expenditures.

Alfred C. Frodel, Old Greenwich, Conn., told the committee "it is up to Congress" to reduce non-defense expenditures between $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000 and write a $6,000,000,000 tax bill.

"You might just as well do it now," he advised. "If not now, you will be considering another tax bill in a few months—who knows, perhaps two or three bills within a year."

## OPM Asks Leading Oil Men to Weigh Question of Supply

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Petroleum Institute, at the request of the OPM, has asked a group of leading oil executives to serve on a fact-finding committee to consider the "serious problem" of adequacy of future supplies of petroleum products for the heavy consuming areas of the East, it was announced.

The supply question has been complicated, the institute said, because of diversion of 25 tankships to British service and the probable diversion of other oil carriers.

"Excessive tankship diversion," the institute's announcement said, "could seriously cripple the normal transportation movement of petroleum to the East Coast because more than 95 per cent of all the petroleum used along the seaboard reaches it by tankship."

## Broker Commissions Increase Considered

NEW YORK (AP)—An increase in commissions paid to brokers sufficient to raise their income about 25 per cent is being considered by the New York Exchange. The increase would be based on a sliding scale adjustment of rates.

Lower priced stocks would have a smaller increase than the higher ones.

## No Cut in Consumer Supplies Seen With Use of Substitute Materials

NEW YORK (AP)—Civilian consumption of many strategic metals has been cut sharply but that fails to mean that the consumer will be unable to buy the same household goods and necessities as last year, says the magazine Business Week.

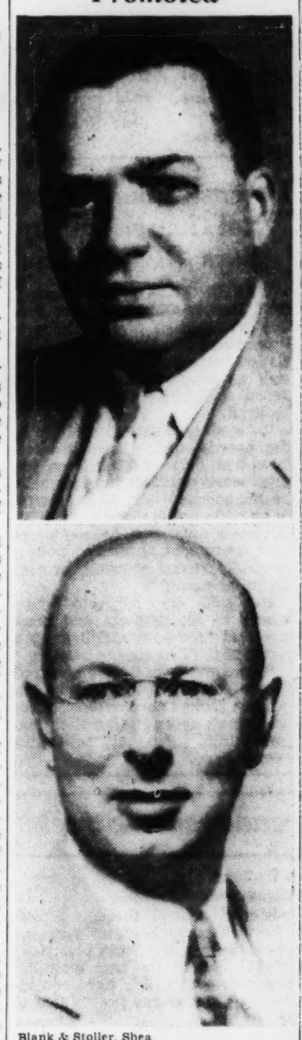
Under the conservation section of the OPM consumer industries have been concentrating on finding substitute materials to replace the aluminum, zinc, tin and copper in the goods the average American buys, says the publication.

Little things make the difference. One company has found that by using enameled steel for the eyelets in athletic shoes it can save 700 pounds of aluminum a year. Some washing machine manufacturers will make agitators out of plastics and one company estimates that will save 500,000 pounds of aluminum a year. Another company manufacturing consumer products says it will save nearly 2,000,000 pounds of aluminum, 1,000,000 pounds of zinc, 41,000 pounds of brass, 25,000 pounds of copper, 35,000 pounds of nickel, 15,250 pounds of chromium, and 4,000 pounds of rubber.

What such substitutions do to costs has been carefully worked out by a mail order house on a series of 43 heavy household articles, says the magazine. On 10 of these, the costs were boosted. For 15, the price was not changed by the shift to a substitute material, and on 18 items costs were lowered.

The conservation section of the OPM acts as a clearing house of information for manufacturers who want to find a substitute material, for manufacturers who believe that the materials they make can be used as substitutes and for the whole industry which wants some headquarters to which it can turn for information and advice.

*Promoted*



Blank & Stoller, Shea

**Above: C. R. Cox, elected Executive Vice-President of the National Tube Co., succeeding B. C. Moise, retired. Below: Elmer N. Sanders, elected Vice-President in Charge of Operations, succeeding Mr. Cox. Mr. Sanders formerly was Assistant Vice-President, Operations.**

## Daily Crude Oil Production Shows Moderate Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily average crude oil production in the United States increased 249,000 barrels in the week ended May 10, reaching 3,756,100 barrels, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

The biggest jump was in Texas production, which rose an average of 197,000 barrels daily.

Operations of reporting refineries continued to rise, reaching 89.2 per cent of potential from from last week's 87 per cent. The crude oil run to stills increased to 3,821,000 barrels daily from 3,735,000 barrels, and compared with 3,607,000 barrels a year ago.

Gasoline stocks totaled 95,703,000 compared with 96,328,000 barrels the week before and 102,778,000 barrels a year ago. Aviation gasoline stocks, however, were up to 7,189,000 barrels from the previous week's 7,091,000 barrels.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported a 476,000 barrel decrease during March in total stocks of all oils.

Supplies amounted to 559,047,000 barrels, or 136 days requirements on March 31, compared with 559,523,000 barrels or 139 days on February 28.

## United Aircraft Corp. To Distribute Bonus

NEW YORK (AP)—United Aircraft Corp. announced it would distribute about $600,000 to 14,000 employees at the East Hartford, Conn., plant on May 29 as "additional wage-salary payments."

The distribution, similar to a bonus, will be made in accordance with a company policy of such payments whenever earnings conditions warrant.

A previous distribution was made last Christmas.

**Australian Wheat Surplus**

CANBERRA (AP)—A total of 30,400,000 bushels of the last Australian wheat crop was sold up until May 1, it was announced. This leaves on hand an exportable surplus of 16,500,000 bushels after allowing for home consumption and flour exports.

## Textile Labor, Mills Battle On Deductions

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Whether wage deductions should be outlawed in the textile industry was considered today by wage-hour officials.

After completing hearings yesterday on a proposed 37½-cent an hour minimum for 650,000 textile workers, about 300,000 of whom would receive wage boosts under the new pay floor, Federal officials had to decide whether a custom as old as the industry itself should be set aside.

**Opposing Arguments**

Labor contended deductions for rent, company store accounts and the like should be discontinued to prevent any possibility of some mill operators circumventing the recommended minimum, while manufacturers appealed for retention of the practice without regulations.

Spokesmen for both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. saw in the continuance of wage deductions, against which the first protest was raised some 60 years ago, an opportunity for increases in mill-owned rents and prices of company-owned stores which they said in effect would offset the wage boost.

But the manufacturers, contending the company-owned houses and company store were necessary to tide workers over depression periods and during sickness, said adoption of stringent regulations would result in discontinuance of the system.

**Says Stores Show Losses**

Claudius T. Murchison, President of the Cotton Textile Institute, said "in this event the financial loss to the mills will be no consideration. All material consequences will be born by the employees."

Mr. Murchison said operations of company-owned stores and houses at Southern mills showed net losses.

The possibility appeared of another court test over the textile wage if Brigadier-General Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, approved prohibition of deductions, for Mr. Murchison challenged the authority of Federal officials to outlaw the practice.

Mr. Murchison and other manufacturers appealed for approval of a method of determining whether deductions were reasonable by comparing the cost of mill facilities to workers with costs of independent stores and house rents in the same area.

However, Harry Weiss, economist for the Wage-Hour division, proposed that a plan of determining actual costs and fair prices for services be established.

## Auto Production Above Year Ago

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated that passenger car and truck output for the current week would total 127,255 units. This compares with last week's 132,380 which was the high mark for 1941, and with 99,030 this week a year ago.

Ward's said that strikes in manufacturing and supplying plants were responsible for this week's lower level.

**Celanese Net Reduced**

NEW YORK (AP)—Celanese Corp. of America reported for the March quarter consolidated net profit of $1,587,755, or 84 cents a common share, compared with $2,226,595 or $1.36 a share in the like 1940 period.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| | |
|---|---|
| Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank | May 21 |
| Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank | June 2 |
| Franklin Savings Bank | June 2 |
| Massachusetts Savings Bank | June 2 |
| Boston Penny Savings Bank | June 10 |
| Union Savings Bank | June 10 |
| Warren Institution for Savings | June 10 |
| East Boston Savings Bank | June 16 |
| Eliot Savings Bank | June 16 |
| Institution for Savings in Roxbury | June 16 |
| Wildey Savings Bank | June 16 |
| **Other Massachusetts Savings Banks** | |
| County Savings Bank, Chelsea | May 20 |
| Somerville Savings Bank | June 2 |
| Brookline Savings Bank | June 10 |
| Cambridgeport Savings Bank | June 10 |
| East Cambridge Savings Bank | June 16 |

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## Retail Sales 15 to 18 P. C. Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Buying in retail stores continued its brisk gait this week, with sales averaging 15 to 18 per cent above last year for the country as a whole, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

"The quickened selling pace of last month on the whole was well maintained," the merchandising agency said. "Home furnishings continued in strong demand, with 'lay-away' purchases of considerable significance in some stores. Advance sales of blankets and comforters were frequently reported to be running 25 per cent above last year's figures.

"After an April of active selling, rugs were continuing to move at a better than seasonal rate. Sales of electrical appliances held at peak levels.

"A marked new gain in charge accounts and in credit sales was noted quite generally, with most stores reporting the biggest jump in the lower and middle-income brackets."

Despite competition from other lines, merchandise staples such as food and apparel continued to do well.

Wholesale purchasing continued to expand, with unusually heavy early demand for fall merchandise.

### Dow-Jones Averages

Stock Prices

| | 30 Ind. | 20 Rails | 15 Util. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Today's close* | 116.03 | 27.81 | 17.31 |
| Net change | -.17 | —.13 | —.04 |
| Previous close | 115.86 | 27.94 | 17.35 |
| 1941 high | 133.59 | 29.75 | 20.65 |
| 1941 low | 115.50 | 26.54 | 17.31 |

*Preliminary.

## Defense Plans More Vital Than Normalcy, Says OPM Official

WASHINGTON (AP)—William L. Batt, Deputy Director of the Production Division of the Office of Production Management, told the Nation normalcy in other fields, as well as business, must be abandoned if defense aims are to be realized.

"If business as usual must go by the boards—and where it interferes with defense it must—so, too, must usual practices in other fields be abandoned," Mr. Batt asserted in an address broadcast over MBS. "Defense must not be hampered by 'government as usual,' 'politics as usual,' 'strikes as usual,' or even 'living as usual.'"

He said he suspected "not many" of his listeners had made any real "personal sacrifice" as a result of the defense program.

"The time is past," he declared, "when golf and fishing can be important factors in our lives; when we can sit around indefinitely enjoying mint juleps and polite discussion."

## A Window in Threadneedle Street

By J. Emlyn Williams

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

London

Great as are the sacrifices demanded of the Britisher for financing this war, it is becoming increasingly clear that even such heavy taxation will not of itself solve the problem of the "inflationary gap." This can be achieved only by a policy which results in a stabilization of prices and wages.

It is doubtful whether the Chancellor's estimated total savings for the present financial year will be realized. What is, however, certain, is that his estimates of domestic expenditure at £3,700,000,000 can only have practical significance provided domestic costs remain more or less as now. Hitherto, the Government's main weapon of defense has been that of subsidizing essential goods and services so as to ward off the consequences of increase in costs. It is expected that subsidies for shipping and railway charges, for coal, gas, and electricity will be added to those already given for bread, milk, etc.

**Living Cost Rise Checked**

The paradox of a Government paying out money to prevent inflation appears justified since this has kept down prices of essential articles of consumption. Subsidies have checked an incipient inflationary movement, as is shown by the fact that the food index which was 173 in December, 1940, was down to 170 in April, 1941.

The general cost of living index during this same period had only risen from 195 to 198, that is, a rise of three points as compared with eight, in the previous three months of last year. And since 4½ points in this recent rise are traceable to the Purchase Tax, the position is held to be satisfactory.

Since wages form so large an item in prices the movements of the former have to be carefully watched at the present time. Recent wage rate returns show increases in the first two months of 1941, which represent a net addition of £670,000 a week to the national wages bill, or the equivalent of £34,000,000 a year.

From the point of view of increased purchasing power thus formed the danger of an inflationary reaction is apparent. To avoid this the Government must have both the power and the machinery to establish wage stabilization. Such power will ultimately depend upon the closest co-operation between the Government and organized labor, which, in turn, means labor's acceptance of State financial policy, as it affects the lower paid sections of the community.

**Wage Adjustments**

In passing it should, in fairness, be pointed out that a rise in the total amount of the wage bill does not of itself imply a rapid rise of the general level of wages or that the individual worker is getting more of the national income, since more people are at work, and more work has to be paid for. Thus, a comparison between 1938 and 1940—during which there was a 36½ per cent increase in the wages bill—there was also an increase of 847,000 in employment as well as of many more who responded voluntarily to the call of national service.

Real wages, according to Professor Bowley's index of weekly wage rates, have not, during the period August, 1939, to January, 1941, kept pace with the cost of living index. The former advanced only 14½ per cent, while the latter recorded an increase of 26½ per cent, according to the Ministry of Labor index.

But the basic issue today is not that of considering whether any section of the population is benefiting unduly from the present abnormal conditions. It is rather how one of the most important items in national expenditure, namely, wages, can be so adjusted that uncontroled inflation can be avoided.

**Some Benefit More**

During the World War the worker could often raise the charge of profiteering by producers, merchants, and middlemen, as a justification for any big pay increases which he might have had. In this war, however, the Government has exercised a powerful control through Excess Profits Tax, high direct taxation, price control, the "cost plus fixed profit" system for war materials contract, etc., which have considerably reduced the possibilities of unfair profit.

In view also of the great losses through war damage, and displacement of industry, especially for the smaller businessman, it might be shown that the skilled worker has benefited far more than many of the professional and trading classes.

If we assume that employer and worker started at the same level a case might be made out proving that the worker was the profiteer, since there can be no justification for increases in earnings except for adjusting the lowest wages to increases in the cost of living. Even today the lowest wages have not been raised sufficiently in many cases. But overtime pay and other allowances have raised many earnings above the proportion of the increase in the cost of living.

Overtime naturally means longer hours, but every member of the community is expected to work to the limit of his capacity. Soldiers, A. R. P., fire-fighters, work longer hours without claiming extra pay, but munition workers are paid for extra work. If it is argued that overtime brings increase in output corresponding to higher earnings, then the employer might equally plead for increases in profits proportionate to expansion of output in munitions works.

**Social Adjustments**

The situation, however, is not that of employer and worker starting from the same level. The new social conscience demands for the worker an ever-increasing participation in—if not control of—the industry. This is part of the social adjustment to modern conditions of work which has long been a principal demand of the workers' leaders. In other words, wartime conditions are, wherever possible, being used to "catch up" on the time-lag in improvements in workers' conditions long felt to be overdue.

Higher wages may be found desirable as an effective means of securing speedy transfer of labor from unessential to essential industries; though the release of so many persons in reserved occupations, the registration of men and women over military age and the concentration in industry should supply sufficient workers at current rates of pay.

An illustration of the way in which the Government's recent attempt by "deferred savings" to restrict purchasing power could be undermined is to be found in a question recently asked in the House of Commons. This was whether "deferred wages" are to be treated as increase in the cost of living and so entitled the trade unions to demand corresponding wage increases. Were this conceded it would naturally nullify the intended effect of the Keynes plan for reduced purchasing power during the war, and present the prospect of an increase after the war which might well accentuate post-war inflation.

**Oppose Inflation**

One fortunate fact is that the British worker has learned from his experiences during the World War and particularly from those of workers in countries of depreciated currencies that uncontrolled inflation causes greatest loss and suffering to the poorer sections of the community.

This would strengthen the hands of the trade union leaders in the struggle to maintain a balanced currency.

The fiduciary note issue (i. e., circulation covered by securities not by gold) was recently raised by £50,000,000 to £680,000,000. Last week's bank return showed only £7,800,000 of notes in reserve, so that there was no other course open. To what extent this action is "inflationary" will depend largely upon whether these fresh notes are required to pay for new workers or extra work. If not for this purpose then it may prove inflationary.

## U. S. Wheat $1 Bushel; 55c In Buenos Aires

CHICAGO, May 17 (AP)—Illustrative of the jig-saw puzzle which war has made of the world's trade in wheat, the cereal today was priced around $1 a bushel in Chicago, but only 76 cents at Winnipeg and 55 cents at Buenos Aires.

These are the three principal world markets still open for trading. Wide differences in prices, grain men said, mirrored divergencies in the government wheat programs in each of the three major producing and exporting nations—the United States, Canada and Argentina. They expressed belief that nowhere is the true world price of wheat based only on supply and demand.

**Wheat Stocks Piled High**

Stocks are piled high in the Western Hemisphere while in Europe, cut off by blockade, surpluses have been depleted. To meet this situation, the Western exporters have taken steps to limit levels below which wheat prices cannot go. In Canada and Argentina outright minimum prices have been established and markets in those countries are, and have been for some time, virtually at the minimums.

While the Chicago price has risen almost 30 cents a bushel since March 1, paralleling progress of legislation through Congress that would increase the basic loan rate for the new crop, quotations at Winnipeg and Buenos Aires have virtually stood still. This has given rise to fear that because of the discount on the Canadian dollar, imports into this country may be possible if domestic prices go much higher. The duty is 42 cents.

Although small quantities of Canadian grain normally are used in domestic trade for mixing purposes and large stocks are now held in bond at some points for possible export to England, grain men believe the Federal Government has sufficient power to prevent material importations.

**Canada Gets Export Trade**

Canada, being in the war with Britain, the principal importer, and nearest the British Isles, gets the call for the bulk of export business still available. High freight rates and the long haul are working against Argentine exports to Europe.

Harvesting three huge crops in succession, Canada is expected to have a carryover of 575,000,000 bushels for the 1941-42 season. This, together with almost 400,000,000 bushels of old wheat carried over in the United States and an exportable surplus of around 140,000,000 bushels now in Argentina, will give the Western Hemisphere more than 1,100,000,000 bushels, or enough of a surplus to satisfy more than two years' normal import requirements of all the world. This does not include new crops to be harvested in the United States and Canada this summer.

Passage of the 85 per cent of parity loan legislation by Congress this week was the principal factor in lifting wheat prices 1½ to 2 cents as of the close yesterday compared with a week earlier. Corn rose ⅛-⅝ cents, oats were ⅛ lower to 1 higher and rye ⅛ lower to ⅜ higher.

## Public Offerings Below Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Private corporations entered the capital market this week for the largest amount of new money of any week this year.

Public offerings of new securities during the week ended May 15 totaled $77,323,663, of which $69,000,000 was new capital, Standard & Poor's Corp. reported today.

Comparisons follow:

| | This week | Prev. week | Year ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Municipal | $14,350,177 | $71,785,508 | $10,307,968 |
| Pub Utility | 5,871,000 | — | — |
| Railroad | 5,880,000 | — | — |
| Industrial | 50,200,000 | — | 78,200,000 |
| Miscellaneous | — | 2,250,000 | — |
| Stocks | 1,022,486 | 1,382,600 | 932,500 |
| Total | 77,323,663 | 75,418,108 | 89,440,468 |

## Bank Clearings Well Above 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings for the week ended May 14 dropped off from the preceding week's total, but continued well ahead of the comparative 1940 volume, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

For 23 leading cities the check transactions aggregated $5,619,898,000, a gain of 12.6 per cent over last year's $4,991,605,000. Decrease from the preceding week was $871,965,000.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, May 17

| | Today | Prev. Day | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe†** | | | |
| Sterling: Cables‡ | $4.03½ | $4.03½ | $4.03 |
| Switz'l'd—franc | .2322 | .2321½ | $ |
| Italy—lira | .0505 | .0505 | 0526 |
| Germany—mark | .4000x | .4000x | .4033 |
| Sweden—krona | .2386 | .2386 | .4537 |
| Greece—d'chma | .0068x | .0068x | .0220 |
| Spain—peseta | .0920 | .0920 | **.1468 |
| Finland—finm'k | .0205x | .0205x | .0426 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1977x | .1977x | .2961 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0401 | .0401 | .0748 |
| Yugos'via—dinar | .0235x | .0235x | .0298 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Arg'tina—peso†‡ | .2378 | .2378 | .7187 |
| Brazil—milreis†‡ | .0505 | .0505 | .2025 |
| Chile—peso† | .0350 | .0350 | .2060 |
| Peru—sol† | .1500 | .1500 | .4740 |
| Uruguay—peso† | .4100 | .4100 | 1.7510 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Japan—yen | .2345 | .2345 | .8440 |
| India—rupee | .3031 | .3031 | .6180 |
| Java—florin | .5329 | .5329 | .6806 |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2448 | .2448 | * |
| Shanghai—dol | .0535 | .0535 | * |
| Sts Stlmnts—dol | .4751 | .4751 | .9613 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .5000 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8725 | .8725 | 1.6931 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .2070x | .2070x | § |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1939 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

*Elected*

Fred J. Plimpton

Elected President of the Producers' Council, national organization of manufacturers of building equipment, at the annual meeting held in Chicago. Mr. Plimpton is Assistant General Manager of the New York office of the Ontario Marble Co.

## More Workers Buy Defense Bonds By Pay Roll Deductions

NEW YORK (AP)—At least five of the Nation's biggest companies with employees scattered throughout the 48 states reported today they were planning or had in effect voluntary systems for employee purchase of defense savings bonds.

They emphasized that purchase of bonds by employees was entirely voluntary, in some cases replacing or supplementing previously existing employee savings plans.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, which has operated a pay-roll-allotment plan since July 1, 1938, under which employees could authorize deductions for purchase of U. S. bonds, switched to the Defense bonds May 1 when they replaced the so-called "Baby" bonds.

The telephone company said that 21,350 employees in its systems put $2,935,000 into "Baby" bonds during 1940.

Under the New York Life Insurance Company's plan, the company acts as agent for employee purchase of the Defense bonds.

Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) instituted its system of voluntary pay-roll deduction for purchase of Defense bonds as a supplement to its employee thrift plan.

The General Electric Company put the bond purchase plan into effect May 1, discontinuing a previous plan for employee purchase of bonds.

The United States Rubber Company, with 42,000 employees scattered over most of the nation, reported its plan of voluntary savings in defense bonds would take effect shortly.

## Aircraft Backlogs In Far West Huge

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO — Pacific Coast aircraft companies now hold approximately $1,431,700,000 in unfilled orders—or about one-half the total backlog throughout the nation, according to the current issue of Business Outlook, published by Wells Fargo Bank of San Francisco.

Their output in the first quarter of 1941 is preliminarily estimated at $90,000,000, as compared with total 1940 production of $183,000,000.

### Business Personals

Clarence V. Joerndt, with the Credit Department of The National City Bank of New York, has been elected president of New York Chapter, American Institute of Banking.

Paul B. Rice, formerly in charge of New England all-rail sales for the New England Coal & Coke Co., has been named vice-president and will have generel supervision of the company's activities under the direction of Edward Page, President.

Secretary Morgenthau announced the appointment of Dr. William Pickens, Director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, as a Staff Assistant on the Treasury's Defense Savings Staff.

R. H. Johnson & Co., investment dealers, announce the association with them of Roy M. Chase, Chester J. Greenier, Harry F. Putnam, Wesley W. Culver and Carl A. Levine. Messrs. Culver and Levine will be in the firm's Boston office. Mr. Chase will be sales manager for the State of Maine. Messrs. Greenier and Putnam will also represent the firm in Maine.

The Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company, Inc., has announced the appointment of Winter S. Read as Assistant Credit Manager of the company's Cleveland division. Mr. Read has been in the New York credit department of the company.

Spencer Trask & Co. announce that Gilbert P. Cooper is now associated with them as manager of their municipal department.

Raymond Allan, partner in Greenshields & Co., Montreal, has been elected chairman of the Montreal Stock Exchange for a second term. Mr. Allan is a former chairman of the Montreal Curb Market and has been a member of the Montreal Stock Exchange committee since 1937.

## Ship Program Is Well Ahead Of Schedule

WASHINGTON, May 17 (AP)—Its vast emergency ship construction program, the Maritime Commission reported today, is "well ahead of schedule," and ships will go down the ways in November, a full month ahead of contract dates.

The emergency program, distinct from the commission's long-range construction program, calls for 412 vessels, most of them to be built in newly-established yards, but informed sources predicted the program might be increased in the near future to provide additional tonnage for this country and Great Britain.

The Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland, Ore., has advanced to May 19 from June 2 the date for its first keel-laying.

Two keel-layings have been advanced in date in the yards of the California Shipbuilding Company, Los Angeles. One set for June 2 has been advanced to May 12, and another from June 12 to May 24.

Contracts so far have been awarded for 312 emergency cargo carriers and 72 emergency tankers, with contracts expected to be announced shortly for 28 other vessels, bringing the total to 412.

The official designation of the 10,000-ton emergency cargo carrier is the EC-2, but it is more generally known as the "ugly duckling" because its standardized design lacks many of the easy-to-look-at features of the more costly vessels in the long-range program.

Materials and equipment for emergency ships are being obtained through centralized purchases. The commission said little delay has been encountered in procurement and efforts are being made to prevent delays.

Seven new shipyards established for the emergency program, the commission said, are in stages of completion ranging up to 60 per cent.

In the long-range program, the commission has let contracts for a total of 198 ships. Of these, 108 have been launched and 85 completed. Thirty-five of those completed have been turned over to the navy. Except for the liner America, ordered in 1937, all of these ships have been placed under contract since January 1, 1938.

## Bank of England Note Circulation Up

LONDON (AP)—Bank of England note circulation again scaled new heights during the week ended May 14, topping the previous peak reached last week by £3,449,000, raising the total now outstanding to £629,422,000.

The bank's statement also disclosed an increase in holdings of Government securities for the first time in about a month. The new purchases amounted to £12,825,000, bringing aggregate holdings to £115,303,000. The other securities "loan" account" was pared £7,139,000 and is the fifth reduction in as many weeks.

Both public and private deposits combined fell off £2,282,000.

An additional £61,000 placed in the bullion account raised those holdings to £1,888,000.

Reserves were again lowered and the proportion of reserves to liabilities correspondingly dropped back to 28.8 per cent, compared with 31.0 per cent last week and 28.7 per cent two weeks ago.

## Chemical Consuming Plants Are Active

NEW YORK (AP)—Chemical consuming plants are maintaining capacity operations, says the Magazine Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering. Completion of new defense plants has further raised consumption with the result that the number of chemicals classified as scarce is growing, the magazine continued.

Consumption of chemicals for April as shown in the Chemical and Metallurgical index is placed at 153 compared with 132.99 for April of last year. The index for last month was 158.54, the highest ever reached. The magazine attributed the drop in April to general reduction in working days and the curtailment of production at fertilizer plants.

## Canadian Newsprint Trade On 'Depressed' Tax Basis

OTTAWA (CP)—The Canadian newsprint industry has been declared a "depressed industry" for purposes of the excess profits tax act, national revenue department officials said.

"This means that the entire newsprint industry has the right to claim a standard of not less than 5 per cent and not more than 10 per cent on its capital employed," one official said. "Above this standard we tax at the rate of 75 per cent."

Recognition of an industry as depressed may be made by the board of referees under the excess profits tax act, the official explained, and the board then proceeds to set a standard profit for the industry.

"The board gives them a base and the excess profits tax applies above that base," he said. "It is the board's job to determine whether an industry is depressed, either as a class or for reasons peculiar to itself. The newsprint industry did not make a great profit in 1937, 1938 and 1939."

### Retail Advertising Gains

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—During the week ended May 3 newspapers in 83 major cities printed 24,181,805 lines, or 7.4 per cent more retail display advertising than the 22,515,560 lines printed during the corresponding week of last year, according to Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper. This marked the seventh successive week during which substantial gains over last year have been registered.

### Glass Container Trial Recessed

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Trial of the Government's anti-trust suit against major glass container manufacturers has been recessed until June 2 by Federal Judge Frank L. Kloeb. The trial opened 10 weeks ago.

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

**United States Government Bonds**

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 1½s '47-45 | 102.18 | 102.18 | 102.18 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53 | 45⅞ | 45⅞ | 45⅞ |
| 9 Alleghany cv 5s '44 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 4 Alleghany cv 5s '49 | 77½ | 77¼ | 77¼ |
| 4 Allegh Val 4s '42 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 10 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 55¼ | 55 | 55⅛ |
| 3 AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 1 Am T&T 3¼s '66 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Am T&T 3¼s '61 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 2 Anacond Cop 4½s '50 | 105⅝ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 3 Arm Del 4s '55 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 AT&SF 4s '95 reg | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 10 AT&SF 4½s '48 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 3 AC Line 4½s '64 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 4 B&O 95 st A | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ |
| 19 B&O 96 st F | 35¼ | 35¾ | 35¼ |
| 35 B&O cv 60 st | 27¼ | 27 | 27¼ |
| 2 B&O 4s '48 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| 1 B&OP&LE&WV 4s '51st | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| 2 B&O T C 4s '59 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 4 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51 | 44⅞ | 44⅞ | 44⅞ |
| 7 Bang & Ar cv 4s '51 st | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 31 Boston&Me4½s '70 | 28⅜ | 28¼ | 28⅜ |
| 1 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 6 Buf R&P '57 st | 42 | 42⅞ | 43 |
| 2 Can Nor 6½s '46 | 107½ | 107 | 107½ |
| 2 Caro C&O 4s '65 | 106¼ | 106¼ | 106¼ |
| 2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 27 Cen Pac 5s 60 | 55 | 54¾ | 54⅞ |
| 10 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 74¼ | 74¼ | 74¼ |
| 4 C&O 4½s 92 | 128⅞ | 128¾ | 128¾ |
| 3 C&O 3½s 96 D | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 10 C&O rfg 3½s 96E | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 CB&Q rfg 7I A | 85¼ | 85¼ | 85¼ |
| 1 CB&Q 4½s 77 | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ |
| 4 CB&Q 4s III 49 | 97⅞ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 6 CB&Q 3½s III 49 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 2 Chi & E Ill inc 97 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 4 Ch Gt Ws Inc 4½s 2038 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 7 Ch Gt West 4s 88 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 1 Chi I&L 5s 66 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 10 CMSP & Pac 5s 75 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 2 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000 | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ |
| 3 CM&SP 4½s 89C | 37⅛ | 37⅛ | 37⅛ |
| 3 CM&SP 4½s 89E | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| 10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 2 Chi & NW 4½s 87 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14¾ |
| 7 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 14¾ | 14⅜ | 14¾ |
| 1 CRI&P cv 4½s 60 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 35 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11⅜ |
| 1 CinGas&E 3½s 67 | 110½ | 110½ | 110½ |
| 22 CCC&StL 4½s 77 | 58½ | 58 | 58⅛ |
| 5 Clev UnTerm5½s 72 | 87½ | 87½ | 87½ |
| 8 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C | 70 | 69½ | 70 |
| 26 Col&So 4½s 80 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 1 ComlMack inc 69ww | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 3 ComwithEdsn3½s 58 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 1 Con Edis 3½s 48 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 5 Con Edis 3½s 56 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 5 ConsumPow3½s 60 | 109½ | 108½ | 109½ |
| 1 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| 3 Dayton P&L 3s'70 | 105⅛ | 105 | 105 |
| 2 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| 4 D & R 4½s'36 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 12 D & R G 4s'36 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 3 D & R G West 5s'55 | 2⅞ | 2¾ | 2⅞ |
| 400 D&RG West 5s '78 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 8 Det Ed 3s'70 | 104⅜ | 104½ | 104⅜ |
| 3 Dow Chem 2¼s'50 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 2 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65 | 107¼ | 107¼ | 107¼ |
| 3 E Ten V&G cn 5s'56 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 49 Erie rfg 5s'67 | 24¼ | 24 | 24⅛ |
| 2 Erie rfg 5s'75 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 2 Erie 1st 4s'96 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 63 Erie gen lien 4s'96 | 52¾ | 52⅜ | 52¾ |
| 1 Erie & Jer 6s'55 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 10 Fla.E Cst 5s 74 | 93¼ | 93¼ | 93¼ |
| 7 Goodrich 4¼s 56 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 3 Gt Nor 4s 46 H | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| 1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 36 G Bay & W deb B | 8½ | 8¼ | 8½ |
| 1 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75 | 70⅜ | 70⅜ | 70⅜ |
| 2 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015 | 46¾ | 46½ | 46½ |
| 19 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A | 34⅜ | 33¾ | 34 |
| 1 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57 | 44⅜ | 44⅜ | 44⅜ |
| 9 Ill Cen 4s 53 | 45 | 44⅞ | 44⅞ |
| 7 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55 | 45¾ | 45¼ | 45¾ |
| 8 Ill Cen 4¾s 66 | 46¾ | 46⅛ | 46¾ |
| 2 Ill Cen 5s 55 | 53¼ | 53¼ | 53¼ |
| 15 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A | 49¾ | 49½ | 49¾ |
| 18 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63 | 45½ | 45¼ | 45½ |
| 10 Inspirat C Cop 4s '52 | 100 | 100 | 100 |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44 | 41⅞ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ |
| 1 Int Paper 5s '47 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ |
| 1 Int T&T 5s '55 | 47¼ | 47¼ | 47¼ |
| 4 JamesF&Clea 4s '39 | 54½ | 54½ | 54½ |
| 3 Jones&LaughSt3¼s '61 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 1 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36 | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 8 K C South 5s '50 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 5 K C South 3s '50 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 4 Keith (B F) 6s '46 | 101⅜ | 101⅜ | 101⅜ |
| 1 Lac Gas 5½s '60D | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 2 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ |
| 6 Leh Val H Term 5s 54 | 48½ | 48 | 48½ |
| 4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 st | 35 | 35 | 35 |
| 42 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 30 | 29½ | 30 |
| 1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 2 Long Dock 3¾s 50 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 11 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 | 96⅞ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 3 Louisia & Ark 5s 69 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 2 Louis & N 3½s 50 A | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 3 Maine Cen 4s 43 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| 7 Manati Sug 4s 57 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 8 McKess&Rob 5½s 50 | 113 | 113 | 113 |
| 2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 M&SL cn 5s 934 ct | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 18 M-K-Tex 5s 49 A | 20½ | 20 | 20½ |
| 4 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 37¾ | 37¼ | 37¾ |
| 10 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B | 25⅞ | 25¾ | 25¾ |
| 23 Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 23¼ | 22¾ | 23¼ |
| 5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75 | 23⅜ | 23⅜ | 23⅜ |
| 5 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65 | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| 2 Mor & Essex 5s '55 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| 2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55 | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 5 NashCha&StL 4s '78 | 70¼ | 70¼ | 70¼ |
| 12 Nat Dairy 3½s '60 | 104⅛ | 104 | 104 |
| 4 Natl Steel 3s '65 | 103 | 103 | 103 |
| 2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 NO Tex&M 5½s '54 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 2 NY & Putnam 4s '93 | 50½ | 50½ | 50½ |
| 1 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 13 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 59¼ | 59⅛ | 59⅛ |
| 5 NYC 3¾s2'46 | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 4 NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | 83⅛ |
| 3 NYC La Sh 3½s '98 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 6 NYChi&StL 6s '41 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 1 NYChi&StL 5½s '74A | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ |
| 1 NYChi&StL 4½s '78 | 62½ | 62⅜ | 62½ |
| 6 NYChi&StL 3½s '97 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 5 NY Edis 3¼s '65 | 107¾ | 107¼ | 107¾ |
| 2 NY Lack&W 4s '73A | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| 1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48 | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 10 NYNH&H 4½s '67 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 3 NYNH&H .s '57 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ |
| 2 Niag Sh cv 5½s 50 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 2 Nor Am Co 4s 59 | 103⅜ | 103⅜ | 103⅜ |
| 46 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 68 | 67¾ | 68 |
| 1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 54⅜ | 54⅜ | 54⅜ |
| 12 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 77½ | 76⅞ | 77½ |
| 1 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 45¾ | 45¾ | 45¾ |
| 6 Pac Gas & El 3½s 66 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61 | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| 2 Pac G&E 4s 64 | 112⅜ | 112⅜ | 112⅜ |
| 2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B | 108 | 108¾ | 107¾ |
| 3 Pen P&Lt 3½s '69 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| 1 Pen RR cn 4½s '60 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| 20 PenRRgen 4½s '65 | 106⅝ | 106½ | 106⅝ |
| 5 PenRR 4½s deb '70 | 94⅜ | 94⅜ | 94⅜ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 15 Pen RR 3¾s '70 | 96½ | 96⅜ | 96½ |
| 1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47 | 115½ | 115½ | 115½ |

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 11:50 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Pere Marq 5s '56 | 77¾ | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 1 PhRead C&I cv 6s '49 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅝ |
| 1 PhRead C&I 5s '73 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 Portl Gen E 4½s 60 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 4 Readg 4½s 97 A | 83¾ | 83½ | 83¾ |
| 1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 5 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 2 Republic Stl 5½s 54 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Rio Gr W clt 4s 49 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 3 StLIM&S&R&G 33 | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ |
| 26 St L S F 4½s 78 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13¾ |
| 21 Shell Un 2½s 54 | 96⅜ | 96⅜ | 96⅜ |
| 31 Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 53½ | 52½ | 53¼ |
| 31 Sop Pac 4½s 81 | 53 | 52½ | 53 |
| 32 So Pac 4½s 69 | 52⅞ | 52½ | 52¾ |
| 1 So Pac rfg 4s 55 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 4 So Pac clt 4s 49 | 50 | 49½ | 50 |
| 5 So Pac 3¾s 46 | 68¼ | 68 | 68 |
| 6 So Pac 4½s Are 77 | 55¼ | 54¾ | 55¼ |
| 2 So Pac SFTer 4s250 | 86⅜ | 86⅜ | 86⅜ |
| 2 South Ry 6½s 56 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 2 South Ri Gen 6s 56 | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 83 |
| 5 South Ry cn 5s 94 | 93 | 93 | 93 |
| 3 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 63½ | 63¼ | 63¼ |
| 3 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102¾ |
| 3 Studebaker cv 6s 45 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 Texark&FtSm5½s50 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 4 Tex Corp 3s 59 | 105¼ | 105⅛ | 105¼ |
| 13 Tex&Pac 5s 77B | 73 | 72¾ | 73 |
| 2 TexP-MP Ter 5½s64 | 100¼ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 10 Un El Mo 2¾s62 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 5 Unit Drug 5s 53 | 85¾ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44 | 

# Vichy's Stand Gives Britain Free Hand

*Continued from Page 1*

of outstanding European war issues.

President Roosevelt's own words, "events speak for themselves," are accepted by Britain as the best interpretation of the present situation. The same applies to the attitude of the United States toward Vichy, and the new submission of Marshal Pétain's Government is expected to produce far-reaching results in Washington.

It is gratifying to Britain that President Roosevelt's utterances and deeds are so well supported by those of United States Ambassador John Winant, who in a recent speech emphasized the close cooperation of the English-speaking peoples in the struggle "to preserve not only their common heritage but the common ideals of civilized men everywhere . . . when dictators conspire together, men and women of good will everywhere must act together."

**Situation in Syria**

The situation in Syria naturally still is indefinite, since the struggle there is entering the crucial stage and the whole Middle East may be involved.

Germany's usual great pincer movement seems to have received a temporary shock on the Libyan side by the reported British recapture of Salum.

The speed with which the German Air Force in Syria has been attacked and the Nazi position in Iraq checked must have disappointed German ambitions.

Events have given a shock to Turkey, which now feels that it will soon be cut off from the Western world except through German-controlled countries and Russia.

But despite this threat of encirclement there seems to be no indication that Turkey will adopt any more open attitude against Germany.

Herr Hitler's recent letter to Turkish President Inonu is understood to have contained nothing more concrete than general assurances of German regard for Turkish independence mentioned in the Führer's last Reichstag speech.

Reports that large numbers of German "tourists" are passing through Turkey may be exaggerated. For the Taurus Express runs only three times a week and is generally filled with refugees and foreigners traveling eastwards from Turkey.

But it is more difficult to refute reports that the Germans for some weeks have been sending ships of all shapes and sizes from Black Sea ports through the Dardanelles to Greek harbors and islands so as to serve as transports for German troops intended for Syria and the near Middle East.

# Chilean and U. S. Families To 'Exchange' Sons for Year

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—An arrangement has just been completed here providing for an inter-family exchange of sons between United States and Latin American parents that was so simply executed it promises to become the basis of a broad movement in both North and South America.

The plan is simply for a family in the United States to exchange a son for a year with a Latin American family at no added cost to either set of parents. In the first arrangement of this kind just completed here, the San Francisco Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America provided steamship accommodations.

First selectee of the Committee was Fred H. Walthers, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Walthers. He is en route to Santiago, Chile, aboard the Chilean Navy transport, Rancagua. Soon to occupy his room at the Walthers home here is Fernando Contreras of Santiago, Chile, who will shortly depart for the United States on a Grace Line ship.

Each youth has just recently completed high school. They will be free to continue their studies in any classification they wish, tuition free. It is anticipated that each will devote some time to mastering the language of the new homeland, studying the customs of the people, and learning to understand them. The experiment is a practical attempt at learning good neighborliness.

**Teachers' Aid Sought**

In making its choice of Fred for its "scholarship" to Santiago, the San Francisco Committee enlisted the co-operation of high school principals and teachers of Spanish in San Francisco. Every effort was made to secure a student with a good academic standing, who would appreciate the opportunity and make the most of it, who had a good moral standing, and who could be considered a representative United States citizen. A youth who had demonstrated tolerance was sought.

With these same objects in view the Instituto Chileno North Americano de Cultura of Santiago, associated with the Commission Chileno de Co-operacion, surveyed high school graduates who would be worthy of the trip to the United States. Each organization inquired into the families of the youths to ascertain that they would be representative and receptive to the exchange. An emphasis was placed on tolerance.

In this respect it is significant that the San Francisco boy comes from a Protestant home and the Chilean youth from a Roman Catholic home. Full assurances were made by families of each youth that the religious and political beliefs of the "sons" would not be tampered with.

Since the San Francisco Committee is a small group, with Dr. Ernesto Salzmann as chairman, it is necessarily limited to the number of exchanges it can arrange because of funds. It believes that as the public begins to understand the deep significance of the plan funds will be forthcoming.

**Cost $350 a Year**

For instance in the present exchange, the cost will run about $350 for the year. While the boys' living and clothing expenses will be cared for by their adopted parents during the year, the problem of transportation each way had to be met.

Fortunately the Chilean naval ship, Rancagua, was here at the time the Walthers-Contreras exchange was being arranged, and through the Chilean Consul here and the Chilean Ambassador in Washington free passage to Santiago for Fred was arranged. The various shipping lines have pledged the Committee reduced fares for all exchanges, but even so the cost is about $350 for the more distant countries. As the plan swings into action, Dr. Salzmann said that exchanges could be arranged with closer countries, and the fares would be less. He hoped that some day an exchange could be made with a family in Argentina.

**Similar Uniforms**

On the day of his sailing Fred appeared aboard the Rancagua in his smart dark blue uniform with silver stripes which he wore as a Sea Scout in the Boy Scouts of America. His uniform differed only in the color of the stripes from those of the Chilean youths on board the Rancagua. He said he had been invited to sit in on training classes aboard the transport for the voyage south. From all appearances it looked as if he was already one of the crew.

Expressing his gratitude for the opportunity being given him, Fred said he hoped to represent the United States honorably. He is looking forward to occupying Fernando's room and adapting himself to his new parents. A youth, who has spent many hours on the sea as a Sea Scout, Fred looks hopefully towards Annapolis. He is Mate in his Sea Scout unit here, Flying Cloud No. 128. As a Sea Scout he has learned signaling, splicing, and how to operate small craft. His unit, he said, was the first established in California.

Almost as enthusiastic as Fred the day the Rancagua sailed were Dr. Salzmann and Lars Gravem, a member of the Committee and President of the Pan American Society of San Francisco. Mr. Gravem said the Pan American Society had long sought a way to arrange an inter-family exchange, and that he believed the first obstacle had been overcome. He like Dr. Salzmann looks to the spread of the program in the San Francisco Bay area, and they hope, eventually to all the United States. "It has a deeper significance than any of us realize," Mr. Gravem declared.

# U. S. Speeds Production

*Continued from Page 1*

pacity of 40,000 tons a year. These plants will be constructed by four of the country's major rubber companies and are expected to supply about five per cent of the country's present rubber consumption. The cost of each plant is estimated at $1,250,000.

**Same Curbs Imposed**

In voting approval of the RFC measure, the Senate amended it to forbid the corporation or any of its subsidiaries from using the newly granted power to carry through any of the projects which Congress has rejected during the past 15 years. This was seen as directed particularly against the St. Lawrence Waterway and power project.

The Senate also set a July 1, 1943 expiration date on the RFC's power to establish subsidiaries, while it said that the life of such corporations could not extend beyond January, 1947.

Prior to its passage the RFC measure was attacked as putting the Federal Government into competition with private industry. While Senator Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, who steered the bill to victory, admitted that it was drastic and far-reaching, he insisted that it was indispensable to the country's fullest defense effort and that the gravity of the times called for measures which would not be sanctioned under ordinary circumstances.

Although the RFC measure was recognized as of the utmost importance, only 23 Senators—15 Democrats and eight Republicans—were on hand as it went through without a record vote.

## *Hadley Music Medal Goes to Sigmund Spaeth*

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP)—The Henry Hadley medal for outstanding services to American music during the past year was awarded last night to Sigmund Spaeth, author and musicologist, at the annual reception of the National Association for American Composers and Conductors.

Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, who made the presentation, spoke of Dr. Spaeth's work to aid American music through his books, lectures and broadcasts as well as his work as head of the National Committee for American Music and in the National Music Council.

## General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line, Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

**535 GEARY HOTEL APTS.**
SAN FRANCISCO—Attractive downtown 2-room apartments. Maid Service, doorman, switchboard. Daily, weekly, monthly rates.

### APARTMENTS TO LET

**BOSTON, MASS.**
*Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church*
**Furnished Housekeeping Suites**
**By Day, Week or Month**
1 to 4 rooms, completely furnished and equipped, some with tile bath and shower. Convenient to all Boston activities.
*For Rates and Reservations*
**SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST**
15 Norway Street, Boston
KENmore 0482

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAPE COD, Harwichport, Mass.—Shore-front cottage, 7 rooms, 4 bedrooms, all conveniences, 2-car garage, for rent. HARRY R. ANDREWS, 15 Dunster Street, Cambridge, Mass.

### MOVING AND STORAGE

PACKING-SHIPPING-STORAGE—Long Distance Moving. Service with Safety. CROWN STORAGE CO., Los Angeles, Calif. PY. 1-1171.

### ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

MORRISVILLE, N. Y., Rte 20, 104 miles west of Albany. Thora Osland's tourist home. Modern conveniences; Swedish baskets, antiques; elevation 1600 ft.; no mosquitoes.

### REAL ESTATE

**W. H. BALLARD COMPANY**
Realtors, Building Managers
45 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Liberty 6640

HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Retire on 6 unit income property, N. W. cor. Berendo and Lexington. Price $14,000. Write LEONARD H. BROWN, 1351 N. Curson.

IN WHITE MOUNTAINS, magnificent view, restored Colonial farmhouse, twenty acres; old pine panelled living room, dining room, study, four master bedrooms, three baths; fireplaces in every room; electric kitchen; servants room, bath; garage; $6,000.00.
MISS E. S. KIMBERLY
Jefferson New Hampshire

PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes, Investment Buys and Homes
Rent or Sell
**EDDY D. FIELD**
1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5151

REAL ESTATE - Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN GRANT, Relators, 28 N Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona

### SALESMEN WANTED

WONDERFUL New Business with a tremendous natural demand in every community, large or small. One of the best money making opportunities ever offered to you. Could you be successful under this plan? No selling required—your customers decide themselves after using the equipment for 10 days whether or not they buy! Could we possibly make such offers if nearly everyone didn't buy? The factory handles and finances the accounts! You take no chances. It's an utterly new industrial appliance with a national, staple demand, yet has all the irresistible appeal of a novelty. You become affiliated with a national organization in which there are no "off seasons"—"no slack or depression periods." Commission earnings start the first day and grow with amazing rapidity. Every detail has been worked out—You need no experience—the market has been developed to where there is an automatic natural demand ready and waiting. All this is the truth—not fiction—facts—not theory. Write today for all the facts. John Worthington, Salesmanager. 2249 So. Calumet, Dept. J76, Chicago, Ill.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SEATTLE—Active, alert woman, experienced in business and travel, desires position as social secretary or traveling companion. Box 41-O, 824 Skinner Bldg., Seattle.

## Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

### APARTMENTS TO LET

**Longwood Towers**
Incomparably fine apartments, two to five rooms, with smart electric kitchenettes.
Available, furnished or unfurnished, with full service if desired.
RESTAURANT GARAGE
For booklet, please address
T. ROGER KEANE, *General Manager*
LONGWOOD TOWERS
BROOKLINE MASSACHUSETTS
TELEPHONE LONGWOOD 3200

**137 MARLBOROUGH ST.**
(Corner of Dartmouth)
**APARTMENT for Rent**
9 ROOMS—3 baths with storage room and extra maid's room on first floor. Modern fireproof building with splendid light and sun.
*Rental Reasonable*
**T. DENNIE BOARDMAN**
**REGINALD and GERALD D. BOARDMAN**
1 Court Street, Boston
CAPitol 5000—or
103 Newbury St. KENmore 1450

**BOSTON, FENWAY** 2-3 Rooms
FREE REFRIGERATION; LARGE RECEPTION HALL, elevator; restricted tenancy; $45 - $75. MRS. BAILEY, KEN. 6319, or GILES, KIR. 2346.

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.** 2-3-4 Rooms
Fireplace; Electric Refrigerators; Pleasantly situated; restricted tenancy; $50-$70. GILES, KIR. 2345.

DEDHAM, Mass.—6 spacious sunny rooms; long living room with fireplace; oil heat, elec. refrigeration, screened porches; trees, shrubs, flowers. Tel. Dedham 1489.

**987 MEMORIAL DRIVE**
**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**
$50 to $200 a month. Overlooking the Charles River. A modern fireproof apartment building. Offers attractive suites of 3 to 8 rooms. Apply to resident Supt., Kir. 9883 or MINOT, WILLIAMS & BANGS Inc., 50 Federal Street. Tel. Lib. 1540.

**WHEN**
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

## Local Classified
*(Continued)*

### APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 304 W. 75th St. (Apt. 5-C)—Exceptional opportunity to Sept. 15th; attractively furnished one-room apartment with kitchen, $55 per month. See Supt.

N. Y. C., 357 West 55 (Apt. 6K)—Three attractive cool rooms, ideal for Summer; completely furnished, modern, reasonable.

N. Y. C., 220 Cabrini Blvd. (Apt. 5-H)—4 rooms, living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bathroom; near church. WAdsworth 3-2635.

### APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., 96 Locust Ave.—Attractive apartment, private house; latest conveniences; near station, quiet surroundings, refs.

### APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C., 160 East 48th (Apt. 4-K)—Share with business lady, unfurnished separate room, 2 large closets.

### APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

SHORE DRIVE, Lynn, Mass.—Will sub-rent through Sept. 3, 5-room apartment overlooking ocean; continuous hot water, electric appliances. Write 130 Sumner Rd., Brookline, Mass.

### AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

PACKARD 1940 (8 CYL.) TOURING SEDAN with radio and heater; original tires, deluxe equipment; private owner wishes to sell quickly; price $695. Call Mystic 4884.

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES WANTED

WOULD BE interested to invest necessary amount for a substantial business which has merit. I have executive ability. Business must be located in Boston or vicinity. Christian Scientists preferred. Box K-15, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### CAMPS AND COTTAGES

**Camping Site, New Hampshire**
Borders small lake, on State Road, about 100 miles north. Will sell lots or several acres at very reasonable figure. Albert W. Gurney, 53 State Street, Boston, Capitol 9113.

FOR SALE—Completely furnished and practically new cabin-cottage on the coast of Indian Point, Georgetown, Maine (near Bath); excellent ocean or bay swimming; wide ocean view; cabin has every convenience, 2 bedrooms and children's bunk room, screened porch, bathroom, cabinet-kitchen, large living room and fireplace. Phil gas stove and refrigeration; must sacrifice at $6000. For further information write MRS. THOMAS WINSLOW, 1960 Mass. Avenue, Lexington, Mass.

FOR SALE, Newfound Lake, Bristol, N. H.—Five furnished cottages, fireplaces in 4, modern conveniences; vacant lot adjoining. Apply to JOHN S. WHITE, 11 High St., Bristol, N. H.

KENNEBUNKPORT, ME.—For sale or rent, 6-room cottage, near ocean; large porch; secluded; all modern conveniences. W. H. O., 13 Chisholm Road, Winchester, Mass. Tel. 2749.

$175—PENOBSCOT BAY, MAINE — Furnished six-room cottage on waterfront. Garage, beach, boat, electricity, wood and oil stoves. Long season. DR. ABBOTT, 427 Main Street, Waltham. Tel. 1576-R.

### FOLDING CHAIRS

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
Tables, Coat Racks, Sell, Rent
660 Park Sq. Bldg., Boston. HUB. 6767

### FOR SALE OR RENT

GREEN MOUNTAINS—Center winter sports tourist business. 6 rooms, sleeping porch; dining porch seats 24. Marvelous views. Ideal for home or business. About 3 acres, suitable to divide into lots or sites for cabins; good reason for selling. Price $9500, furnished $11,000. Mrs. M. E. White, Mansfield Rd., Stowe, Vt.

**PROSPECT HARBOR, MAINE**
8-room cottage, completely furnished, modern conveniences, pizza around house, fireplaces, 2-car garage; on hill, handy to ocean, hour ride to Bar Harbor; good salt and fresh water fishing.
L. R. HUTCHINGS
27 Westover St., Everett, Mass. Tel. EVErett 3879

### FURRIERS

PARISIAN FUR CRAFTSMAN in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on REMODELING, REPAIRING, CUSTOM MADE COATS and JACKETS. Storage Facilities Minimum $2.50. ASK FOR MR. ARMAND. ARMAND ET SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N.Y.C. CHI. 4-1424.

### FUR STORAGE

**NOOBAR BASHIAN** CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston HAN. 5971

### HELP WANTED

GENTLEMAN wishes couple, man and wife, butler-cook, Back Bay apartment and North Shore; wages and working conditions good. Tel. daily 9-3, Ken. 7540. References required.

WANTED — Soloist and organist for small church, Princeton, New Jersey; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box F-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED — Photographer-retoucher and operator, experienced only. MATERNE STUDIO, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

### HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN wanted to give auto lessons and make himself generally useful around school. Apply to Mr. Dyer at 1065 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED woman in exchange for excellent home and small remuneration to be companion to woman confined at home, but not ill. Box J-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—2nd Cook and Kitchen Maid—Protestant; ability to work well with others; good salary and work conditions. Write Box M-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

WANTED, good general cook for small summer resort. Box L-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT outlook home, transients, permanent; for rest or study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917) State License 12 Mason Terrace Long 1090

### HOUSES FOR SALE

BALTIMORE, MD.—Stucco home, 7 rooms, 2 baths, sun porch, oil heat; lot 50x150 planted with shrubs and flowers; near church and car line. 4204 Wickford Road, phone Belmont 6497.

MEDWAY, MASS. — Attractive, homelike house; electric refrigerator and stove, oil circulator heat; 8 rooms; barn and pine grove. 102 Holliston St. Tel. Medway 24.

MILTON, MASS.—10-room house near rapid transit; could be used for rest home or paying guests. Box M-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**NORTH PEMBROKE**
BEAUTIFUL Early Colonial house, good condition; 9 rooms, bath, all conveniences, barn; 11 acres; woodland; attractive grounds, fruit trees. Route 3; 28 miles from Boston. Apply premises, Henry M. Fiske. Tel. 72, Hanover.

2-FAMILY HOUSE in best part of Arlington; 2-car garage; tile bath; sunparlor; fireplace; small down payment. J. E. WARD, owner, 499 Park Drive, Boston.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, Long Island, New York—A substantial brick house, 2-car garage; extensive view of lakes and trees, yet within walking distance of station; large living room, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, sun porch, modern oil burner; attractively landscaped, trees, small vegetable garden; plot 75 by 150 feet; terms reasonable; a house with an atmosphere; sacrificed for $14,000. BAYLIS AND JOHNSON, 14 N. Village Avenue, Telephone Rockville Centre 83.

### HOUSES TO LET

LYNN, Mass.—8 rooms, 2 baths, sun room, outside porch, oil heat, garage; in fine restricted neighborhood; 8 min. walk to Central Square, 3 min. from Shore Drive. $65. Call Lynn 2-2106.

PLEASANT farm house on main road; modern conveniences; sun porch; large barn; pine groves; 15 miles from Boston. Tel. Belmont 3251.

### JEWELERS

**OLD GOLD** AND SILVER PURCHASED
WIDMER, 31 West St., Boston. LIB. 3917

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

### MATTRESSES

**MATTRESSES REMADE** HIG 2122
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

### MOVING AND STORAGE

**FLORIDA**
Special Rates
FULL OR PART LOADS WANTED
IMMEDIATELY
To or from Florida or en route. We deliver with our own vans. Door-to-door service. Years' experience with Jordan Marsh Co. JOHN NAZARIAN, 50 Prentiss, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Watertown 9865.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

**NEW LOW RATES**
WANTED, full or part loads anywhere, dependable service. WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington (Mass.) 0210-0211.

## Local Classified
*(Continued)*

### OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C. (W. 57th)—OFFICE available part time, $15.00 monthly. Circle 6-9224, or write Box B-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### OFFICES WANTED

WANTED — Practitioner's office, afternoons; midtown. Tel. TR 7-5044, or write Box G-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

### PAINTING AND DECORATING

**G. W. COOLBROTH & CO.**
Outside-inside painting. Paperhanging
11 Windsor Rd., W. Somerville Mass. Pro 4414
Go anywhere in the Metropolitan District.

### PAYING GUESTS

HAVENHOLM-by-the-BROOK invites you who desire rest and study to this congenial home. Marbledale, Conn.

### PEST CONTROL

PEST AND TERMITE PROOFING SINCE 1913; quick, "confidential," 24-hour service. Phone LOngacre 5-6600. 11 Suburban branches. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

### PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass
Tel Wat 6766

### REAL ESTATE

**BACK BAY SACRIFICE**
BOSTON, Beacon St., water side—15 rms., 5 baths, elevator; good condition; low price, terms. H. L. SHARMAT, Hub. 5974.

**BEACON HILL GEM**
BOSTON—Charming single dwelling of 7 rms. and patio; needs redecoration; price $5800 but make offer. H. L. SHARMAT, Hub. 5974.

**HOMES**
*For Sale or Rent*
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
**HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.**
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504

WEEKLY SPECIAL
Choice Cape Cod house, 188 years old, all improvements, five bedrooms, bath, double living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, screened porch, barn attached.
$15,000.000
Properties For Sale or Rent on Cape Cod
SIMEON ATWOOD
Orleans, Cape Cod, Mass.
Telephone 289 Orleans

### ROOMS AND BOARD

BACHELOR HOTEL—Plenty of hot water. Best food. Order from menu. $7.50 week. 2024 N. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.

BELMONT, MASS.—Board, room, all comforts; women only. Belmont 0323-W or Ken. 6960.

BOSTON, 239 Beacon St.—Double or single rooms, newly renovated; breakfast optional; near Pub. Garden, Com. 8495. Permanent, transients.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Room and board with a small family in attractive home. Aspinwall 8243.

### ROOMS TO LET

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Aston Manor, 41 Church St.—Rooms with or without baths, meals optional; close to business section and churches.

BOSTON, Beacon St., near Copley Sq.—Attractive rooms for women, private apt.; elevator; Christian Scientists preferred. Com. 3257 or Box J-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—A sunny, airy front room in a refined home; a wide view of the beautiful Fenway Park; kitchen privileges. Call Ken. 4143.

BOSTON—Exceptional rooms in personally inspected homes; tran. rate $1 to $1.50 per day. The Service Bureau, 58 Falmouth St. Ken. 4033.

BOSTON, 366 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 7, 5th Floor—Attractive, cool, single and double rooms. Marion Hacker, Commonwealth 9578.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—Comfortable, airy rooms available after June 7th; elevator; near The Mother Church, WARREN, Com. 7057.

BOSTON, 69 Gainsborough St.—Nicely furnished outside room for couple; quiet for study; breakfast if desired. Tel. Com. 2696.

BOSTON, 425 Beacon St.—1 double and 1 single on 1st floor; 1 double, 2nd floor; air conditioned. Call Ken. 0480.

BOSTON, 193 Bay State Rd.—Large double rooms, overlooking river; airy; transients or permanent. Com. 9428.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Kent Lodge—A select guest house convenient to Boston; parking facilities, 224 Aspinwall Avenue. Tel. Lon. 9041. Res. owner HELEN B. GRIFFITH.

BROOKLINE, Mass., The Winchester, 29 Winchester St.—Rooms for permanent or traveling guests. One with kitchenette. Parking. Long. 8775.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 31 Dwight St., Suite 3—Single and double rooms, light housekeeping, closet if desired; free parking. Long. 8706.

BROOKLINE, MASS., near Coolidge Corner—Studio rooms; tourists accommodated; $3.50 to $7.00. Longwood 9054.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in an apartment house, conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

FENWAY CLUB
EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN
Refined and economical residence with complete maid service and excellent housekeeping facilities; transient or permanent guests. Call MRS COLBURN, Resident Manager, Ken. 1902. 1126 Boylston Street, Boston.

ISLINGTON, MASS., 6 Lull Street—2 nice sunny rooms and board in private family; near bus stop.

MILTON, Mass.—Cheerful room for gentleman in private home; 3 minutes to rapid transit; garage space if desired. Tel. BLU 8381.

NEW Guest Home, permanent and transient guests solicited; free parking; make reservations now for June accommodations; write M. J. Sproul, 181 Marlboro St., Boston, or call Com. 8951.

NEWTON CENTER, MASS.—Colonial room, newly decorated, adjacent tiled bath, shower; private home, 1 block to Commonwealth Ave.; references, Decatur 0248.

NEWTON, MASS. — Attractive large corner room in private home, Farlow Hill section, near golf links; business man. Big. 0458.

N.Y.C., 171 W 71st., cor. Broadway—Single; double; private shower; piano; kitchen privileges; near Christian Science churches. Palmer.

N. Y. C., 127 W. 58th (Apt. 3-W)—Desirable location, every convenience; $7.00-$10.00; all transportation; near Park, church. CI. 6-9224.

N. Y. C., 110 Morningside Drive (near 121st St.)—SMALL room, $5 per week; light, warm, quiet. Tel. MO 2-8091.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.
Two attractive rooms in beautiful home of adults, one room especially suited for gentleman; all comforts and home privileges; meals optional; references exchanged. Tel. Ly. 2-2601, Box L-11, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### RUG CLEANING

H. ODABASHIAN & CO.—Oriental and domestic rugs cleaned, repaired, demothed, stored; insured; importers; free estimates. Call Asp. 7268, 1428 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR desires position with private family; excellent references; present employer will highly recommend; Catholic. Belmont 0055 (Mass.).

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WHICH POSITION MUTUALLY IMPORTANT?
I am an educated, refined, mature widow, with cultured background (my father owned a boys' private school). I have maintained my own home for my daughters, while being a high salaried business woman; responsibilities have lessened, therefore I prefer home environment to business career. I can qualify as companion-secretary; companion attendant; executive, efficient homemaker for motherless family; housekeeper for discriminating adult; salary is secondary consideration. No preferable location. Box J-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CATERING cook, wide experience, A-1 reference. American, desires permanent position; $80.00 monthly. SU. 7-9232, or write Box P-17, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

EXPERT stenographer, secretary, handle correspondence; varied experience; good appearance. Write Box R-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### SUMMER HOMES

**DUXBURY**
*The Right Environment*
Summer and all-the-year homes in this charming community. Very few localities offer a feature so attractive to parents seeking ideal conditions for their children as the beautiful landlocked Duxbury Bay. Golf, yachting. Low tax rate.
**Summer Rentals from $200 Upward**
For Sale or Rent—An early Cape house of 8 rooms and bath; gas kitchen; waterfront location. Rental $500.
For Sale or Rent Furnished—A delightful summer home, all modern improvements, 6 master's rooms, 2 maids' rooms, tennis court. Rent $750 for season.
For Sale — Waterfront property at Powder Point. Large lot of land; tennis court. Dwelling has 6 master's and 2 maids' rooms. Pier and float. Percy L. Walker, Duxbury, Mass. Tel. Duxbury 120.

FOR SALE—Attractive, well-built bungalow, Hampton Bays, Long Island; cool location, clear view, near ocean, bay, Ponquogue Bridge and lighthouse; 5 rooms, 2 baths, lot square 100 feet, standing on large field; completely furnished, Venetian blinds, awnings, copper screens; every convenience; considerable shrubbery; water rights; seven thousand. HOWARD EDDY, Herald Tribune Building, New York City.

## Local Classified
*(Continued)*

### STENOGRAPHING SERVICE

BALTIMORE, MD. — Typing, stenography, mimeograph stencils at home. Call after 6 p. m. Ches. 3322, MISS M. MARTIN.

### SUMMER BOARD

"CHAMPLAIN SHORES"—In cool Vermont; small quiet place; good food; good fishing; good beds; small modern cottages; golf, badminton, bathing; $15-$25 weekly. Booklet. Mrs. A. R. Wheeler, "Champlain Shores" St. Albans Vermont.

### SUMMER RENTALS

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.—Small furnished house, 4 bedrooms, screened porch, garage; quiet, restricted neighborhood. Call Wellesley 3518.

### TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone. We act as your secretary; instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded. $2.50 monthly.
MADOR SERVICE
475 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

### THUMB INDEXING

MAY I have the privilege of Thumb Indexing your textbooks? All work personally supervised. Noble R. Steves, Mgr., RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., INC., 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Dist. Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

### UPHOLSTERING

CHAS. W. ANTON 114 Stoughton St. Dorchester, Mass. Col. 3206—Upholstering, cabinet and antique repairing; mattresses cushions and feather pillows renovated.

### WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GR. 5-1618, N. Y. C.

## Alabama

### BIRMINGHAM

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661, 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Kaufman's, INC.**
*Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs*
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

**JACKS**
COAL & TRANSFER CO.
All Good Grades of Coke and Coal
*PHONE 3-0209*

**Rosenberger's**
**BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY**
LAD'ES' HANDBAGS
of unmistakable quality

WE USE ONLY SOFT WATER
FAMILY BUDGET
**LAUNDRY, Inc.**
Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street
PHONE 3-1133

**UTOPIA**
BOB JOYCE
*Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering*
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

**ZAC SMITH STATIONERY CO.**
PRINTING—ENGRAVING
OFFICE FURNITURE
2014 FIRST AVENUE

MISS BLACK, *Flowers*
2022 11th Avenue So.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

### MOBILE

For your draperies or drapery material visit the
**GREATER ZOGHBY STORE**
*Mobile's largest yard goods and drapery department*

Simon's Shirts
Simon's Hats
**SIMON'S HAT SHOP**
Store #1, Dauphin and Royal
Store #2, 203 Dauphin Street

**White Swan Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co.**
**CERTIFIED COLD STORAGE**
PHONE DEX. 1377

**FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.**
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
56 St. Francis St. Ph. Dex. 709-10-11

**Gayfer's**
*MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE*
*Style—Quality—Price*

FRANK STOLL
*Men's Furnisher and Hatter*
KUPPENHEIMER and GRIFFON
Good Clothes
113 Dauphin St. Mobile, Ala.

DAMRICH
SHOE STORE
105 Dauphin Street
Shoes—Hosiery—Bags

*Treat your pets to the best*
French's Bird Seed
AND
**GREER'S GOT IT**
*Remember prices are lowest at Greer's*

## *ALABAMA*

### MONTGOMERY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers
Dial 4409, hours 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
**HILL'S**
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

*Visit* **Sears** New
Dexter Avenue Store
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
115 Dexter Ave. Through to Monroe

**Lane-Mathews**
in Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes anad Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

**PICKWICK *Cafe***
*Famous for Good Food*
Year Round Air Conditioned
25 COMMERCE ST. C-385

## Florida

### BRADENTON

**Montgomery-Roberts Co.**
Dresses, Hats, Coats
Shoes, Hose
*Milady's every need*

*Taste the Difference*
**OLEANDER ICE REAM**
Retail Stores In
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

### CORAL GABLES

**DODGE and PLYMOUTH**
Specializing in
**Service**
at Moderate Prices
**TUTAN MOTORS**
216 MINORCA AVE. PHONE 4-7641

**WARTH PAINT COMPANY**
*Dealers In*
LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES
1911 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Phone 4-0267

*If your hairdress isn't becoming to you, YOU should be coming to us.*
FRANCES BEAUTY SALON
2127 Ponce de Leon Blvd., Tel. 4-1034
SEVILLA HOTEL BUILDING

### DAYTONA BEACH

**Daytona Sheet Metal Works**
ROOFING—HEATING
Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing
Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces
Petro NoKol Oil Burners
116 So. Segrave, Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

**HALIFAX CLEANERS**
Sixteen years in same location
One Day Service
126 MAGNOLIA AVE.
TELEPHONE 373
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

**ATLANTIC LAUNDRY**
*Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning*
TELEPHONE 155
401 Cypress St., Daytona Beach, Fla.

### FORT LAUDERDALE

**SEMINOLE LAUNDRY, Inc.**
*"Fort Lauderdale's First Laundry"*
Summer Prices
Now in Effect
700 N. Andrews Ave. Phone 267

**Barlitt's Market**
815 E. Las Olas Blvd.
*Complete Line of* FOODS
PHONE 44

### JACKSONVILLE

*Independent Laundry*
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service Stores
Batteries—Spark Plugs
Brake Lining—Auto Supplies
Lee and Adams Sts. Phone 5-1800

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
*Air Conditioned* *Economical*
216-18 W. Adams Street

*Gown? Hat? Coat?*
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping

## FLORIDA

### ORLANDO

*Central Florida's Shopping Center*

**THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE**

*Everything for the Table*

Orange Avenue and Livingston

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated

ORANGE LAUNDRIES

Air-Conditioned Cold Storage

WINTER PARK

and

ACME CLEANERS

135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO

*"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"*

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor—we appreciate your business

HONNY'S DRESS SHOP

NEWEST SMART WOMEN'S WEAR AT SAVINGS

14 W. Church St.—Opposite Kress 5-10 Orlando, Fla. Church St. Entrance

*Get acquainted with this new little store of values. Only 3 doors from high rent Orange Avenue*

**DOERINGS FOOD MARKET**

*Select Meats—Vegetables and Groceries*

337 NORTH SHINE STREET

Phone 7080—Delivery Service

### SARASOTA

Luncheonette Candies

*Badger's*

*At Five Points*

Visit Our Cosmetic Bar

Stationery Beach Supplies

*Deal with Downs*

DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.

DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS

380 Main Street Phone 2231

**The Sport Shop**

*"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"*

COSTUME JEWELRY

Visit the Thrift Shop

AT FIVE POINTS

### ST. PETERSBURG

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 66-343 2 to 4 p. m. Monday Wednesday and Friday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**PINELLAS LUMBER COMPANY**

(Not Inc.)

1400 Central Avenue

St. Petersburg, Florida

*A complete building supply service for builder and homeowner*

Quality Materials

Reasonable Prices

Efficient Service

*We carry a complete line of*

**PALM BEACH SUITS**

For Boys and Students

The correct clothes for graduation

**LOWREY'S**

346 Central Avenue

*"Smart clothes for the younger set"*

THE

**William and Mary**

*St. Petersburg's Newest and Most Modern*

APARTMENT HOTEL

Open all summer—Reasonable rates. Quiet, refined home atmosphere. Conveniently located.

811 JACKSON STREET, NORTH

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY

*Certified Pasteurized and Raw Milk*

Phones: St. Petersburg 8-309

Clearwater 5-4201

**PARAMOUNT FOOD STORE**

1119 4th St. North

*Fancy and Staple Groceries*

*Western Meats*

*Fruits and Vegetables*

PHONE 7755

**HEWITT'S**

NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET

Groceries, Meats, Vegetables

Baked Goods, Fish and Oysters

117 Ninth Street, North Phone 4106

HOME OWNED

### TALLAHASSEE

**Moon's**

*North Florida and South Georgia's Leading Jewelers*

Opposite State Theatre Phone 1069

### TAMPA

**White Star Laundry**

1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

SAVE AT

**Sears**

in Tampa, Fla.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Philco Radios Kimball Pianos

**GOURLIE MUSIC COMPANY**

309 Zack St., opp. Y. M. C. A.

Telephone 4777

*"A home without music is a house"*

TAMPA, FLORIDA

## FLORIDA

### TAMPA (Continued)

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone M 60-832 9 to 5 daily except Sundays.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Seminole* FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED

801-809 FLORIDA AVENUE

*Furniture for any Home*

**Maas Brothers**

*The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store*

### WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE REFRIGERATORS—RANGES

and

Norge Oil-Burning Heaters

**Burkhardt's Electric Shop, Inc.**

*Electrical Contractor and Dealer*

207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

**ALFAR CREAMERY CO.**

Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products

WEST PALM BEACH

FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

WE SERVE ONLY THE BEST

**BOOTH'S RESTAURANT**

MEALS AT POPULAR PRICES

COOL—CLEAN—CONVENIENT

205 S. Olive Street, West Palm Beach, Fla.

## Georgia

### ATLANTA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**LAUNDRY**

DRY CLEANING *May's* DYEING

HEmlock 5300

*An Institution of 30 Years Standing*

*Mail Orders Solicited*

ATLANTA, GA.

**National Window Cleaning Co., Inc.**

Walls, Woodwork Cleaned

Floors Waxed

*We carry workmen's compensation*

Call Jackson 2100

6½ Broad St., N. W.

**J. P. ALLEN & CO.**

"The Store All Women Know"

Ready-to-Wear

Millinery—Accessories

PEACHTREE AT CAIN

**SCHNEIDER & SON**

• JEWELERS •

109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

SHOES

Dickerson's Archlock and Arch Relief

Nationally known makes for men and women

**BYCK'S**

216 Peachtree Street, N. W.

**Weinstock's INC.**

ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP

FOR FLOWERS

Phone Walnut 0908 8 Peachtree St.

### DECATUR

Gulf Products Pharis Tires

Phone DEARBORN 3078

**GREELY'S SERVICE**

204 W. PONCE DE LEON AVE.

Delco Batteries Accessories

### MACON

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sunday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

It costs less to furnish your home at

**STERCHI'S**

Cherry at Broad

SHOP

**DANNENBERG'S**

MACON, GA.

Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store

*Try Our* Cafeteria

**The First National Bank & Trust Company IN MACON**

*Complete Banking Facilities*

STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

*Call us for*

Paints and Wallpaper

**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.**

456 Second St. Phone 6367

## GEORGIA

### SAVANNAH

**FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.**

and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY

404-412 East Broughton Street

Phone 2-3125

*Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes*

**Globe Shoe Co.**

17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST

PHONE 8161

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes

Art Craft Hosiery

*Mail Orders Filled*

**LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.**

*FURNITURE—RUGS*

*LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES*

INTERIOR DECORATORS

SAVANNAH, GA.

**Marnez Shop** Exclusive Millinery

6 West Harris St.

Telephone 4396

**Graduation Gift Headquarters**

Hamilton and Elgin Watches

Diamonds

**MAIER & BERKELE, INC.**

JEWELERS AND SILVERSMITHS

113 BULL STREET

*Jewelers to the South for 53 Years*

**Marjen Shop** Ready-to-Wear Savannah, Ga.

Gowns 235 BULL STREET TELEPHONE 7908

## No. Carolina

### ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.

INCORPORATED

Ice and Coal

Cold Storage for Perishables

24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

### CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1890

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

Forty-Five Years of Continued Service Increases Our Responsibility.

DIAL 3-5191

**Biltmore**

DAIRY FARMS

*for Forty Years*

"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"

Telephone 3-2153

### GREENSBORO

A Department Store for All Your Home and Family Needs as in Durham

**Ellis Stone & Co.**

## Europe

## Sweden

### STOCKHOLM

**PERSSONS Garn**

*Wool Specialists*

RYA and FLOSSA RUGS

Shops in Stockholm

Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69

Norrlandsgatan 2 Karlbergsvagen 10

In Malmö, Baltzarsgatan 32

In Göteborg Centrum Kungsgatan 61-65

Books—Magazines—Stationery

**BIBLIOTEKSBOKHANDELN**

Biblioteksgatan 12

The Oldest and Largest House for Coats and Suits in Scandinavia

**Holmblooms**

Norrmalmstorg

MIMOSA

*Florists*

Norrlandsgatan 3

Recommend their artistic floral work

Tel. 11 70 92

## Switzerland

### BASEL

NAFZGER-RÜEGG

*Konditorei—Tea Room*

*Spez: Pralinés und Konfect*

Aeschenvorstadt 75, Tel. 4.48.98

**WOLLENHOF**

Freiestrasse 11 Im Fischer

Knitting Goods, Hosiery, Wools

**MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE**

Freiestrasse 35

Ready Mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

H. BÜHLER

Buchhaltungs und Inkassobureau

Steuerberatungen, Revisionen

Auditor, Accountant and Tax Advisor

Sevogelstrasse 123. Tel. 3.50.02.

## SWITZERLAND

### BASEL (Continued)

**KIESER**

BASEL · NEUBAU GERBERGASSE 59

Bestecke, Haushaltungsartikel, Modeschmuck

B. K. G. MARKEN

(Knives, Forks, Spoons, etc.)

### BERNE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone 27 019 3 to 6 p. m. Wednesdays

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Büchler** NU DOCK

BERN · MARKTGASSE 13

*The Shoe for Everybody*

Gypserei Malerei Autospritzwerk

Walter Garbani SÖHNE & CIE

Greyerzstrasse 80 Tel. 22.417

(Painting, Plastering)

WATCHES

GOLD and SILVERWARE

*Large Assortment*

**Zigerli & Cie**

SPITALGASSE 14

**Helvetia**

NÄHMASCHINEN

Zeughausgasse 18.

*(Sewing Machines)*

**A. RUOF**

*Bijouterie—Orfeverie—Joaillerie*

Jewellery

BERN Christoffelgasse 7 Telephon 24 968

**Wollenhof** AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT

*jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN*

UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN

HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE

KINDERSACHEN WOLLE

KNITTED GOODS, ETC

AN EXCELLENT FIRM

*for*

Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets

GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.

Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

*Kitchen Installations*

**Wwe. Christener's Erben**

58 KRAMGASSE

*All sorts of* BOOKS

A. FRANCKE A.G.

Bubenbergpl. Berne.

CORSETS

QUALITY STYLE BEAUTY

L. MÜLLER

SPITALGASSE 14

Couture

E. MISCHLER

Gurtengasse 3.

(DRESSMAKING)

Velozentrale

WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ

Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443

Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars

Repairs promptly and efficiently executed

### BIEL

Bonneterie

**E. & M. Tanner**

Hosiery se recommande

### GENEVA

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Geneva 28-445, 9:30 a. m.-12.30 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**CHARCUTERIE DU PLAINPALAIS**

ARNOLD EGG

28 Rue de Carouge Tel. 4.20.46

(Porkbutcher)

**Every Purchase Counts,**

Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

## SWITZERLAND

### GENEVA (Continued)

SCHEURER S.A.

*Best Quality Shoes*

Ready-made and to order

Speciality of "BALLY LUXE" "Exclusive Models"

42, Rue du Rhône

### LUCERNE

*J. Hallensleben a.-g.*

Pilatusstrasse 9

TEPPICHE—LINOLEUM

ORIENT-TEPPICHE

### ST. GALL

*Alfred Preisig Co.*

KNITTED GOODS

SCHÖNAUSTR. 73 Tel. 2.33.92

**BACKEREI CONDITOREI**

Ernst Hungerbühler

Metzgergasse 16 Tel. 2.69.76

BAKERS

E. GRÜNENFELDER

BEIM BRODERBRUNNEN

Corsets

*Lingerie Fine.*

### ZURICH

**HERRENHÜTE**

*(Gentlemen's Hats)*

Herren Mode Artikel, UMBRELLAS

bei Grimm-Reckenwerth

Zurich 1.

Marktgasse/Ecke Rindermarkt.

*E. Hugentobler*

WATCHMAKER JEWELLER

Zürich Limmatquai 130 Tel. 2.44.87

FIRST-CLASS SWISS WATCHES

FINEST JEWELLERY

H. GOSSWEILER & CIE

BAYUNTERNEHMUNG

Zürich 2

Beratung—Ausführung

Aller Bruarbeiten

BUILDING

CONDITOREI—TEA ROOM

*Albert Morf*

Kappelergasse 16 Tel. 3.19.29 Centralhof 16

Glaces—Spez. Marzipan

(Confectioner—Sweets)

MEYER-BUCK

Schifflände/Kirchgasse

CHINA and EARTHENWARE

Tea and Dinner Sets

GRAND COIFFEUR-SALON

für Damen & Herren

Sihlstrasse 33. Im Glockenhof

K. IPS Tel. 3.6945 Hairdresser

**Blumen-Krämer**

Zürich, Bahnhofstrasse 38

und Hauptbahnhof

Tel. 3.46.86 u. 3.46.87

Tel. Adr. Blumenkrämer

(Florists)

## Union S. Africa

### CAPE TOWN

**UNDERWEAR**

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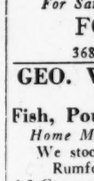

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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Thomas in The Detroit News

**The Neighborhood Price Control Board**

## Monitor Movie Guide

**Cheers for Miss Bishop** (United Artists)—Story of a schoolteacher, paying warm tribute to a noble profession and also narrating Miss Bishop's personal history. More of the emphasis is given to the teacher's affairs of the heart than to her professional career, but for the most part the film is well made and persuasive. Martha Scott, William Gargan, Edmund Gwenn, Sidney Blackmer, Donald Douglas, Sterling Holloway, Mary Anderson, Dorothy Peterson.—Adults and young people.

★ ★ ★

**Double Date** (Universal)—Comedy with romantic complications when a pair of youngsters seek to interfere in the affairs of their elders. Edmund Lowe, Una Merkel, Peggy Moran, Rand Brooks, Tommy Kelly.—Adults and young people.

★ ★ ★

**Major Barbara** (United Artists)—Bernard Shaw's play, brought to the screen by Gabriel Pascal, who performed a similar task a few seasons ago for "Pygmalion." Here again Wendy Hiller is starred. The tone of the play has been altered occasionally, and there has been some cutting, but the theme remains the same. The camera is subservient to the microphone but Shaw has been skilfully served. Rex Harrison, Robert Morley, Robert Newton, Emlyn Williams, Sybil Thorndike, Deborah Kerr, David Tree, Penelope Dudley-Ward.—Adults.

★ ★ ★

**Meet John Doe** (Warner)—Frank Capra tackling with honesty, sincerity, and compassion the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when the John Does start loving their neighbors." The story is about a former baseball pitcher who is built up by an unscrupulous publisher ostensibly to represent the little man but actually to further the publisher's political ambitions. Admirably directed and acted, the film is perhaps Capra's best. Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck, Walter Brennan, Edward Arnold, James Gleason, Gene Lockhart. — Adults and young people.

★ ★ ★

**Sis Hopkins** (Republic) — Remodeled version of the story about the country girl transplanted to the city who disturbs her urban relatives with her rustic antics but makes a hit in an annual college musical show. Judy Canova plays the part, and the farcial plot serves largely to introduce her varied abilities. Charles Butterworth, Bob Crosby, Jerry Colonna, Susan Hayward, Katharine Alexander.—Adults and young people.

★ ★ ★

**Strange Alibi** (Warner)—Underworld melodrama about a police detective who pretends to be a gangster to get the evidence needed to break up a criminal ring. Arthur Kennedy, Joan Perry, Jonathan Hale, John Ridgeley.—Adults and mature young people.

★ ★ ★

**That Uncertain Feeling** (United Artists) — Marital farce. The opening scenes are satirical but the dialogue soon descends to double entendre. The situations are of the sort which though not specifically immoral are made to appear so to the characters in the film. Melvyn Douglas, Merle Oberon, Burgess Meredith, Alan Mowbray, Eve Arden, Olive Blakeney, Harry Davenport, Sig Rumann, Ernst Lubitsch produced and directed.—Adults.

★ ★ ★

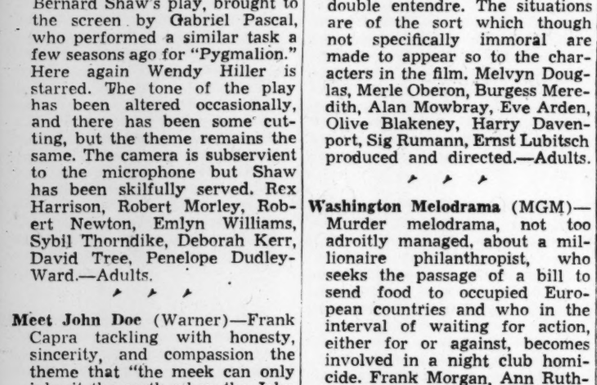
**Washington Melodrama** (MGM)—Murder melodrama, not too adroitly managed, about a millionaire philanthropist, who seeks the passage of a bill to send food to occupied European countries and who in the interval of waiting for action, either for or against, becomes involved in a night club homicide. Frank Morgan, Ann Rutherford, Kent Taylor, Dan Dailey, Jr., Lee Bowman, Fay Holden. —Adults and mature young people.

★ ★ ★

**A Woman's Face** (MGM)—Melodrama about the effects on a woman's mentality of a changed physical appearance. Though superficial as character study, the film has vivid performances, brilliantly contrived climaxes, and skillful direction. The scenario will probably be considered needlessly unpleasant by many spectators. Joan Crawford, Melvyn Douglas, Conrad Veidt, Osa Massen, Reginald Owen, Albert Basserman.—Adults.

## Photographic Quiz

By "Puzzlesmith"



Messrs. One, Two, and Three bought a steamship for $20,000. Said Mr. One to Mr. Two, "Give me half of your money and I will pay for the ship." Said Mr. Two to Mr. Three, "Give me a third of your money, and I will pay for the ship." Said Mr. Three to Mr. One, "Give me a quarter of your money, and I will pay for the ship."

How much money did each man have?

### More Quizzes

1. Try forming three different 6-letter words from the six letters given below:

E L M N O S

2. Here's a problem in addition. Try striking out nine of the digits, so that the total of the remaining figures will be 1,111.

111
333
555
777
999

3. Two numbers consist of the same two digits reversed. The smaller number is one less than one-half the larger number. What are the numbers?

(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

## Current Events Test

***Questions to Enable the Reader to Review the News***

1. What was President Roosevelt's reaction toward the Vichy Government's policy of "collaboration" with Germany?

2. What famous landmarks were damaged in recent Nazi raids on London?

3. The Battle of the Atlantic may be decided by the power which seizes and occupies certain strategic islands. What are these islands?

4. What is America's "third navy" now patrolling many important harbors?

5. What quick action followed the Senate's passage of the Administration's foreign ship-seizure bill?

6. With what aid can China defeat Japan single-handed, according to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

7. To what important American base were 21 flying fortresses recently flown?

8. To what incident did Prime Minister Winston Churchill refer when he said: "I think this is one of those cases in which the imagination is somewhat baffled by the facts?"

9. The United States and Canada are perfecting plans to take over the entire training of RAF pilots. What two-fold effect will this action have?

10. How many workers are gainfully employed in the United States at the present time? Do factory job experts expect this figure to increase?

**(Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page.)**

## In Lighter Vein

**Borrowed More Than One**

Little Buddy was having a lesson in subtraction; the teacher had called him to her desk to account for the mistake in his problem.

"Buddy," she said, "have I not told you that when you cannot take a larger number from a smaller, you should borrow one from the next column? Why did you write seven minus nine equals two? Why did you not borrow from the next column?"

"I did borrow, teacher," replied Buddy; "I borrowed two or three."

**For Authenticity**

One of New York's leading clergymen was invited to address a luncheon meeting of the Ladies' Group of a Brooklyn church, and to discuss specifically China and Chinese philosophy. A bit puzzled because he knew little about China, but anxious to oblige, he spent two weeks in diligent research.

Just before the luncheon he asked the chairman why he had been asked to talk on China, of all things. "Oh," she explained, "we wanted to preserve the spirit of the occasion. It's to be a chow mein luncheon."—The Reader's Digest.

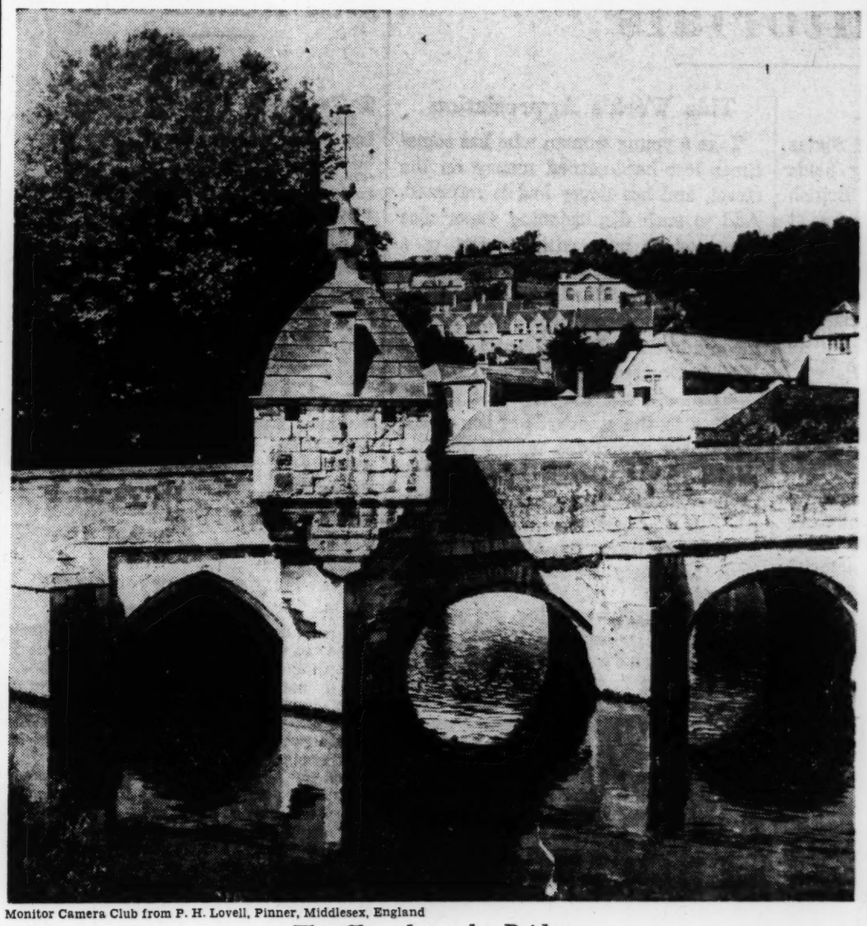
**Took Her at Her Word**

Sandy Gillan, a rather quiet, serious young Scot of Kirkmahoe, after courting a young lady for several months, was accepted on the condition that he was able to obtain the approval of the lassie's mother.

Accordingly, the young swain waited upon the matron, and stated his case. The good woman, delighted at the proposal, conferred the usual Scottish compliment. "'Deed, sir, ye're far ower good for our Janet."

"Weel, weel," was the instant rejoinder, "ye ken best; so we'll say na mair aboot it."

And with that he took his departure, and was seen there no more.



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

**The Chapel on the Bridge**

**In the days when bridges were both rare and unsafe, it was thought impossible to cross water without spiritual aid. Consequently tiny chapels were erected on many of the bridges then in existence, in which travelers might offer a prayer for a safe crossing. This beautiful little structure erected on a pier of the bridge at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire, is one of these.**

### *Current Events Test*

**Answers**

1. President Roosevelt made a radio address virtually appealing to the French people not to support the Vichy Government's policy of collaboration with Germany.

2. The more important buildings hit included the Houses of Parliament, Westminster Abbey, Lambeth Palace, St. James's Palace, the Queen's Hall, Old Bailey, St. Clement Dane's Church.

3. The seizure of the Azores, now belonging to Portugal, would throw the control of the Atlantic to the naval power that occupied them.

4. It consists of militarized pleasure yachts, mostly 40 or 50 foot cruisers, manned by their volunteer sportsmen-owners who were commissioned in the new Coast Guard Reserve and immediately called into duty.

5. The Coast Guard placed armed guards on the Normandie and ten other French ships now immobilized in American waters.

6. The General in a recent speech stated that Japan is so nearly exhausted with the war that, given material and economic aid, China could defeat the Japanese single-handed.

7. These powerful bombers were flown from California to Hawaii.

8. This statement was made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons last Tuesday when questioned on the mysterious flight of Rudolf Hess to Scotland.

9. First, it will relieve the RAF of the necessity of dividing its efforts between fighting and training. Second, it will release a large number of British airdromes and fields for the use of fighting, rather than training planes.

10. 49,000,000 to 50,000,000. Job experts expect these figures to jump to 53,000,000 by October 1.

**Answers to Photographic Quiz**

Mr. One must have had $12,800; Mr. Two, $14,400; and Mr. Three, $16,800.

**More Quizzes**

1. Lemons, Melons, Solemn.

2. Cross out the first 1, the third 3, all the 5's, the third 7, and all the 9's. The total will be 1,111.

3. 25 and 52.

### Daily Quotation

*THE great men of the past did not slide by any fortune into their high place. They have been selected by the severest of all judges, Time.*—EMERSON.

### Brevities

**Los Angeles Times:** What the smart recruit does not know, on his first furlough home, he can cover up as a "defense secret."

**Brubaker in the New Yorker:** The President's shipping-pool plan requires that the railroads take over some of the hauling now done by coastwise vessels. It will be like old times to see freight trains carrying things here and there.

### "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

***"A Very Present Help"***

Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Like all others who have their homes on the water's edge, Jim Kelson keeps a field glass handy, and like others who know how treacherous wind and wave can be in a storm, Jim often scans the water with his glass, particularly when there is a high wind.

On a recent Sunday when a sixty-mile gale was lashing the water in Lake St. Clair into great waves, Jim scanned the water more carefully than usual, and it was well he did so, for what he saw through his glass aroused him to prompt action.

Aided by his 18-year-old daughter, Charlsie, he battled the wind and waves in his 26-foot launch and picked up the occupants of seven small fishing boats which were rapidly filling with water and were sinking by the time he reached them. After taking the twenty-two persons ashore, Jim and his daughter returned to the scene, but were able to find only one more boat still afloat.

Kelson and his daughter did their work well, but it was no new experience for them, as the father already has a long list of rescues to his credit. Like other worthwhile persons who have risked their own lives to save others, he seldom mentions his heroic exploits.

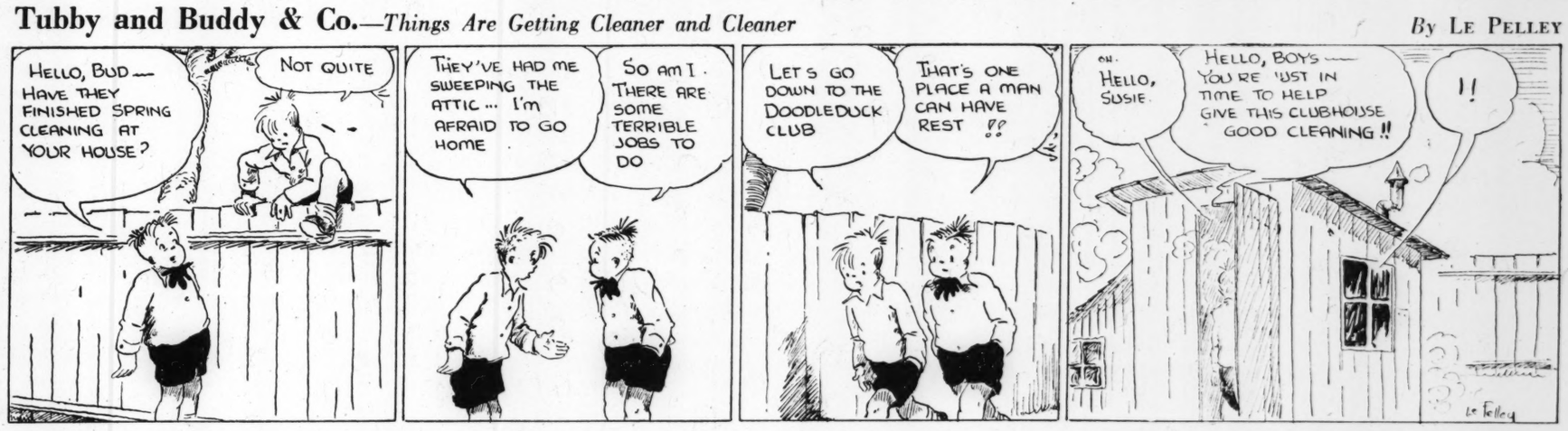
Truly here was "a very present help in trouble" and no doubt those who were rescued will find tangible ways to show their gratitude to the ones who so fearlessly braved the storm to bring them to safety.

### A Verse for Today . . .

*There is gold, and a multitude of rubies: but the lips of knowledge are a precious jewel.*—PROV. 20:15.

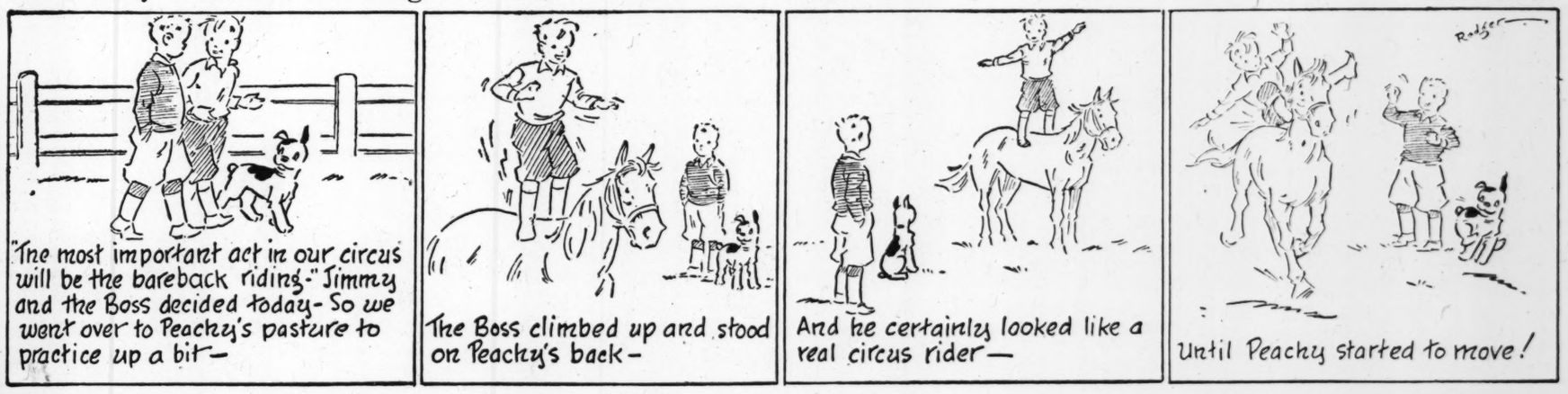
**Tubby and Buddy & Co.**—*Things Are Getting Cleaner and Cleaner*

By LE PELLEY


HELLO, BUD— HAVE THEY FINISHED SPRING CLEANING AT YOUR HOUSE?
NOT QUITE
THEY'VE HAD ME SWEEPING THE ATTIC... I'm AFRAID TO GO HOME
SO AM I. THERE ARE SOME TERRIBLE JOBS TO DO
LET'S GO DOWN TO THE DOODLEDUCK CLUB
THAT'S ONE PLACE A MAN CAN HAVE REST !?
OH. HELLO, SUSIE
HELLO, BOYS— YOU'RE 'JUST IN TIME TO HELP GIVE THIS CLUBHOUSE GOOD CLEANING!!
!!
Le Pelley

**The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog**—*The Boss Needs a Little More Practice, I Guess*

By RODGERS


"The most important act in our circus will be the bareback riding." Jimmy and the Boss decided today- So we went over to Peachy's pasture to practice up a bit—
The Boss climbed up and stood on Peachy's back-
And he certainly looked like a real circus rider—
Until Peachy started to move!

**The Adventures of Waddles**—*All Star Cast*

By THE HAGERS

"THE J.S.C.'S. PLAN TO ENACT A GREAT EVENT," BUD DUCKLING QUACKED,—
"AMERICA'S DISCOVERY. COLUMBUS, I WOULD LIKE TO BE."
"THERE WAS, THEY CLAIM, AN EARLIER ONE WHO REACHED OUR SHORES—LEIF ERICSON.
YOU BE LEIF, BILL; AND BOB, YOU BE AMERIGO VESPUCCI."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Pilots for Britain

Information that the United States will join Canada in supplying fields and equipment for training British pilots is welcome. The plan is for at least 3,000 prospective R. A. F. fliers to come to America for twenty weeks of flying school. This will enlarge the great Canadian training scheme and enable fields and forces in the British Isles to concentrate entirely on fighting. Training-plane production in the United States has now reached a scale which can supply American needs and probably all the ships required for British training centers.

The United States is expected to gain by this arrangement, not only through aiding British defense which affords time for American rearmament, but through direct observation of war-tested methods. This appears to be a practical and useful step toward effective integration of British-American air defenses. A year ago this newspaper advocated revision of the Neutrality Act to permit Americans to enlist in the R. A. F. without going to Canada or Britain. This training plan points up the value of such a move.

Already the R. A. F. has become an international air force. In it are Frenchmen, Poles (10,000 of them), Dutch (they are expert in bombing German bases in the Netherlands), Norwegians, Czechs, and men of many other nationalities who are fighting to free their fellow countrymen from the Nazi concentration camp for nations. Americans are flying in the R. A. F. too, and it is using more and more American machines. Naturally this international police force has developed as a defense against totalitarian gangsterism. It may become the chief instrument for winning and keeping a decent world order. Americans should openly and directly take a larger part in it.

### Economics of Victory

A little elementary economics is being forced into the heads of all British people. Circumstances are compelling them to understand that money and wealth are not the same thing, and that more dollars or pounds will not make a man richer unless there is more that can be bought with them.

They are also appreciating the fact that when all the men and women in a country are working as hard as they can with the best machinery at present available (and that position has very nearly been reached), there is a limited amount of goods to go round for consumption.

The common people in Britain are coming to understand these simple facts. They have been illustrated abundantly by the rationing scheme. Everyone knows that it is a duty not to try to get too much, since that would mean someone else getting too little. To help the consumer to do his duty the Government has imposed a purchase tax on most articles.

It is exactly in accordance with the same fundamental idea that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has imposed direct taxation such as no country has ever had to pay before. The measure of it may be judged by the fact that a man with £50,000 a year must pay £45,424 in income tax, and a man with £5,000 a year must pay £2,837—this apart from indirect taxation.

But it is not the rich only who are affected. The object of the Government in imposing colossal taxes was not only to raise revenue to pay for the war, but to prevent everyone from trying to consume more than the country can spare from wartime production. A single man who has more than £110 a year must now pay income tax.

The working classes, owing to the absence of unemployment, and to the prevalence of overtime work, are now earning more money than in peacetime. But they must not spend more. They must not eat more than they need, nor use up more clothes and other articles in general use. Therefore, they have been invited to contribute voluntarily by investing savings in the State, and above this, they are also required to pay a substantial income tax.

This is part of the sacrifice of war. It was pointed out in the House of Commons that Britain owes it to herself and to her friends in the United States to refuse no sacrifice which will enable her war production to reach a stupendous maximum. It was desirable, however, not only that this maximum of production should be promoted by the minimum of consumption compatible with efficiency, but that the sacrifice should be distributed equally. This has been effected to a remarkable degree by rationing, restriction of supplies, taxation—and last, but not least, by voluntary abnegation.

### This Week's Appreciation

Take a young woman who has sometimes lost hard-earned money on the street, and has never had it returned. Add to such disillusioning experience the need to help with support of a father, mother and sister on eighteen dollars a week. Now suppose that this person has never before found any money, but tripping on a package in a New York street finds $7,500 in cash.

What will she do? Will she act according to the standards of some who must have found the money she had lost? Will she argue that she needs it perhaps more than the person who lost it? Will she—but no, not if she is like Miss Kathryn Los. For Miss Los turned over the money at once to the police.

Now take a business man, with a chauffeur and everything. He goes to a bank and withdraws $10,500 to deposit somewhere else and upon arriving finds he has only $3,000. But because Miss Los valued her honesty at more than $7,500 he recovers the money he had lost. What will he do? Will he realize what even a hundred dollars would mean to one with a small salary but bigger responsibilities? Will he—well, let us see.

Nine days after Miss Los turned the money over to the police, she was called to the property clerk's office. There she received a check for $1,000. It was from Edward F. Dunn, the broker.

So—this week's appreciation to two New Yorkers; one who was willing to make honesty its own reward, and another who just couldn't let it go at that.

### "PR" for Boston

Should the people of Boston be allowed to decide how they shall choose their City Council? That is the major issue in the pending legislative measure which would permit a referendum in Boston on adoption of the proportional representation system, if 10 per cent of the voters should petition for it.

The present Council, by a vote of 17 to 1, registered its opposition to the bill and to "PR" in general. Several who spoke asserted "PR" is "hard to understand." Yet the newsboys of the Burroughs Foundation used it successfully in electing officers some time ago. Others charged that "PR" brings "minority rule." Yet under the present plurality system twelve of the present twenty-two Councilors were elected by a minority of those actually voting in their wards!

The Councilors object that "PR" would "destroy the last vestiges of representative government." Yet the system has greatly improved local government in Cincinnati and New York City and is used successfully in Eire.

Proportional representation gives every group in the population representation in proportion to its voting strength. Because of the intrinsic merit of "PR" and because Bostonians should have opportunity to choose "PR" if they want it just as do citizens of other Bay State communities, the Legislature would do well to act favorably on the bill.

### Lay of the Luminous Shark

Have you heard, we must ask, of the latest lark
In Smithsonian's great explorations?
Its researchers now boast of a luminous shark
Very tasty, no doubt, as light rations.

'Tis indeed brillig, the way some fishermen will talk jabberwocky. But this report, of a fish caught by the not-so-ancient mariners of the good ship Albatross is as true as headline.

In fact it is a headline. Reading on, we find that this fish does actually throw off light. Its teeth glow, making, we assume, a bright smile, if not a pleasant one. It is to be found in the tropical Atlantic, the Indian and Pacific Oceans. This may be so. One cannot disprove it without rowing about a good deal, which as every fish-story peddler knows, is too strenuous exercise for doubting stay-at-homes.

So—all right, those oceans may be to the luminous shark what somewhere-at-sea was to Lewis Carroll's famous Snark:

"Just the place for a Snark! I have said it twice:
That alone should encourage the crew.
Just the place for a Snark! I have said it thrice:
What I tell you three times is true."

But the Smithsonian Institution has said it only once, in a technical bulletin. One cannot profess to be still in the dark about the luminous shark. But two more assertions would help to dispel a public skepticism which is naturally brought to light whenever fish—not necessarily luminous—begin to lengthen out a conversation.

## Our Readers Say—

### Whose War?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reflecting upon those extreme isolationists who not only say, "Let those who started this European War finish it: it is not our war," but, wittingly or unwittingly, go so far as to endanger our confidence in their patriotism by boldly declaring to the world that America is quite unprepared even for our own defense, I am reminded of the parable of the Good Samaritan:

> And by chance there came down a certain priest that way: and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side.
> And likewise a Levite, when he was at the place, came and looked on him, and passed by on the other side. (Luke 10:31, 32.)

When Belfast was recently terribly bombed and set on fire by the Nazis, the politically hostile neighbors of the Irish Free State rushed their fire-fighting apparatus across the line to give aid to the suffering folk of Belfast.

Boston — SAMUEL W. MENDUM

### Hessian Propaganda?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wonder if the English have opened their minds to the possibility that Rudolf Hess is just another proponent of Nazi propaganda.

I do not pretend to explain what form of propaganda he is to spread but German tactics have so long been associated with the surprise element that this appears to be just another step in their work. The Germans say he is mad (they must make some statement even as stupid as this), while the physician attending him says he is sane and physically well. Furthermore, one commentator described him as really a charming gentleman, "a man of culture." Quite so, he must make a good impression on the English nation, otherwise he would be unable to do his insidious work. And the photograph of his little boy (what better means to render him acceptable to the English) of whom, says the commentator, "he appeared to be very proud." Fond parent! Read the story of his fatherly acts in Germany.

It is becoming increasingly evident that Germany has to have peace at any cost. England should be keenly alive to new forms of propaganda and menace.

ETHEL L. NEWMAN

Winchester Center, Conn.

### Matériel—for Davy Jones Locker?

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Britain's struggle is America's struggle. Her fate is our fate. We as a people have understood that. We are gearing our entire economy to turn out war materials for Britain. Are we going to be such incredible madmen as to watch those materials go to the bottom of the Atlantic when we have a big strong fleet that could convoy them? If we were to read today in our history books that some ancient nation had thus thrown itself to the dogs, we would wonder what extraordinary insanity had overtaken them to paralyze them at their crucial hour. Are future historians going to shake their heads and marvel at our insanity? Let us start convoying the goods at once.

Nyack, N. Y. — HELEN BRYANT

### Congressional Opinion—

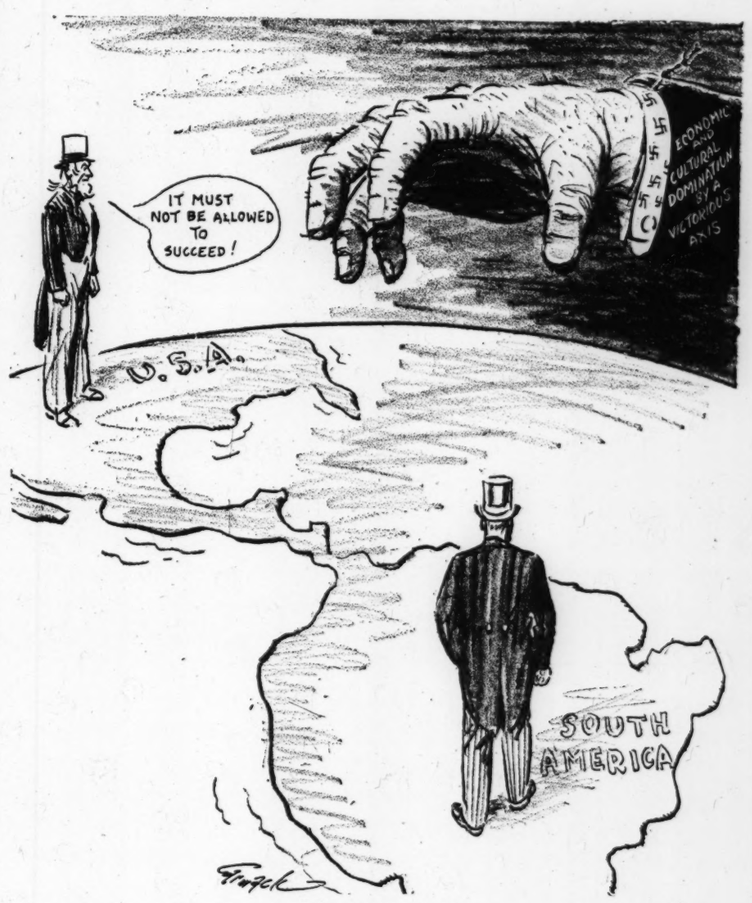
To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I receive approximately thirty-six newspapers at my office, and after carefully reading the news in all of them, I want to state that in my opinion your newspaper is one of the finest in the country.

Washington — SAMUEL A. WEISS, House of Representatives

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### Will Military Invasion Be Necessary?




## Corn Planting Time

Long, glistening furrows are being turned, in the South, in the rich black soil of the Central States, in the upland valleys of New Mexico, in Pennsylvania and New York and in New England that survived its bleak early years and grew great upon this crop for which the land now prepares anew. Last year's wigwam shocks left in the fields are fast vanishing, the silos are emptying, and light shows two-thirds of the way down through the bars of the slanting corn cribs.

The planter or the more methodical checker will drop the seed grains into the earth of hills, plains and bottom lands, while householders with hoes will plant them in back yard gardens or vacant lots of small towns. The young rows of tender, close-wrapped green will sparkle in the early morning sun and fairly shoot from the ground under the warm midday sun of June. In July and August there will be roasting ears, and the rustle of ripening blades in the drowsy afternoon. There will be the clatter of silage cutters on some farms, and on others the long, slow ripening that precedes the chunk of ears against the bang boards in October. One of the great American harvest festivals is the annual Corn Husking Contest, but it is organized on such a scale that it is scarcely thought of as a festival, in the sense that the word is used for the gathering of crops in other lands; and perhaps this is typically American, too.

* * *

From those heavy, yellow ears of corn, what products will come! Even a partial list sounds like an anthology of American eating, a recital of the sturdy food that kept tall men striding Westward across a continent. Corn pudding and corn pone; Johnny cakes and hoe cakes; corn bread and hominy; grits and tamales and tortillas; corn meal mush, scrapple, dried corn, corn fritters and corn-fed hogs and cattle and chickens. Not to mention pop corn for Sunday afternoons, winter evenings and courtings.

This is *zea mays*, the Indian corn, quickly known to the Pilgrims in Massachusetts and the Spaniards in Mexico: the fruit and mainstay of the New World. No one knows in what place or at what remote time before Columbus dreamed of his great voyage some Indian with a practical and inquiring mind found growing a stalk of wild maize and brought it under cultivation. No man of recorded times has ever found wild maize; only related plants that are so different from *zea mays* as to have no value for food. Its origin is a mystery, explained in almost each individual Indian tribe by fables and religious mythology so conventionalized that the facts cannot even be surmised.

Still, here it is, changed and improved yet for all that the same corn the cliff dwellers grew. Old Dobbin licks hopefully at the bars of the corn crib, as the wild ponies of the Arikaras far up the Missouri River pawed the fallen stalks in their village fields in search of nubbins.

The corn cob basket stands beside the kitchen stove, as it has all down the years, full or with an emptiness embarrassing to some small boy. But picking up corn cobs is not too tedius a task. And corn cakes in the morning—there is something to take chill off the coldest rising!

* * *

Corn is a part of American folklore and folksong. The husking bee: "There's where the cotton and the corn and 'taters grow"; "Down in the corn field, hear that mournful sound"; "When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock"; "The corn top's ripe and the meadow's in the bloom." Yet when a visitor from a far land looked out of the train window at the broad fields of Ohio on a day in late autumn, she inquired curiously, "What are those rows of odd sticks?"

"That is corn," she was told, and she murmured, honestly perplexed, "Oh, yes, I've heard of it on the radio. But what does it mean?"

Perhaps that explanation would take us out of our depth, and we must go back to Indian mythology after all. But whatever it means, the fields are waiting; the frost is out of the ground and it is dry enough that the plow will scour. The seed is ready, and the long rows of corn will soon whisper again under the summer moon. MARY ZIRKLE

## North . . South . . East . . West

### *"Mine Ease at Mine Inn"*

By Frank L. Perrin

During the first week of June, in New York City, representatives of many of America's leading hotels will convene to discuss problems common to them and to the public. So far as is known, there will be no opportunity offered for those of us not initiated into the inner mysteries of the craft to propose what we believe might be welcome improvements in the service and accommodations provided. It seems to be assumed that whatever criticisms or proposals could be made along such lines have already been made by both the pleased and dissatisfied patrons of our genial hosts.

The American hotel, usually found disguised in what is termed the European plan, has been evolved, within the past half-century, from an institution somewhat less pretentious, but probably no less hospitable and homelike than the formal caravansaries of today. This evolution has, of course, brought in its train serious problems to be dealt with by both hosts and guests. Even in the smaller cities, generally speaking, the mecca of both the commercial and uncommercial travelers has disappeared. In earlier times the welcoming hand of mine host was extended to those able and willing to pay $2 a day for three meals and a room and bed. Those thus disposed received the best their host had to offer. There were, to be sure, none of what we of today regard as modern conveniences. Coal-oil lamps supplied necessary, but not abundant, illumination. There were no elevators, no running water in guest rooms. A single bathtub, usually on the ground floor or in the basement, was the prize sought by Saturday-night contenders.

* * *

The chief attraction of all was the dining room. From the near-by kitchen came food in apparently unlimited abundance. The guest was never troubled or embarrassed by a column of alarming figures at the right-hand border of the bill-of-fare. The transient, or dinner guest, paid a quarter or a half dollar at the desk, appropriated a dozen toothpicks, and walked away with a clear conscience. Only the ostentatious traveling-man thought of tipping. Even the waitresses regarded tipping as a mild form of snobbery. How things have changed!

An inquisitive scribe, or even a casual observer, if permitted to sit in as a lay guest at the forthcoming conclave, might be tempted to inquire, or seek to discover, what actuated, or compelled, the surprisingly revolutionary processes of hotel-keeping. Did the guests, in the first instance, demand more elaborate surroundings and more expensive service? Or did ambitious proprietors and promoters believe that they had discovered a way of getting more of the guests' money by offering refinements which those who could afford them, as well as those who could not well do so, were willing or bound to accept and pay for. The question is important because of the tremendously wide difference between the prices once charged and those demanded today.

* * *

But our friends at our favorite hotel supply what, on its face, must be regarded as convincing evidence that they are not profiteers. An ingeniously devised chart informs the inquirer that the net profit from this stupendous business is one cent on each dollar that passes from guest to cashier. Probably no one knows better than the men who conduct hotels just what the demands upon their hospitality involve. The largest item of expense, naturally enough, is for service. The rule, we have been told, is that one employee is provided for each guest. This is a regular and constant seasonal expense, based upon the normal or average patronage. But averages, in varying conditions of business, weather, and recurring emergencies, are not easily maintained.

A few years ago, more seriously than at present, the trailer caravans threatened the established hotels in different regions at different seasons. Today the tourist cabins and "tourist homes" are even a greater liability to mine host. He cannot compete with them on a price basis. He is compelled to offer and provide the best, and run the attending risk.

There are problems which, as community problems, must be dealt with sanely and thoughtfully. Those who travel, either on business or for pleasure, have agreed that even with the development of the automobile, the bus, and the airplane, the railroads are a fundamental necessity, and that they must be maintained and supported. These same travelers realize also that the modern hotel has become a part of our American economy. We just cannot carry on without it.

## The Wide Horizon

### "The Yanks Are Coming"

By G. A. Newman

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD

Most of us in Trinidad are watching the Americans. We were prepared for a possible thrust from Europe or a surprise from the south, but we did not expect a peaceful invasion from the northwest. That is, not until Premier Churchill uncovered a deal over fifty destroyers with bits of Trinidad measured in part payment.

Things began to happen then. First came rumors, and local landholders blew the dust off their deeds and titles to examine them with more than usual interest; storekeepers estimated their stocks, and everybody talked. Before this could subside it was known the Americans were with us.

There were clerks, engineers, and senior officers, and it was hinted that even the President might go fishing off Trinidad. They had turned the stately mansion of Whitehall into offices and given it the first throb of life in many years. They were seeking stenographers at fabulous wages and soon would be employing hundreds of workmen. So rumor and fact mingled.

* * *

Gradually it became known that all the boarding houses were overflowing with guests, and there were no more rooms in the hotels except for transients. Furnished homes were pots of gold at the end of the rainbow. And still they came. American faces were on the streets; motorcars with red and white United States licenses were on the streets, and lorries with blue and white naval plates rumbled by; local merchants were doing a good business in tropical suits and shirts. There was a growing atmosphere of boom town days, subdued to tropical tempo.

A local softball team turned out and beat the invaders in five out of six games on the savannah to the satisfaction of all concerned.

But there were no troops, no brass bands, no flaunting of flags, nor speeches—merely democracy in action.

Wooden buildings began to rise with the rapidity of tropical plants—the clearing houses for further newcomers. Materials were being purchased from the local merchants who seemed quite willing to accept the invaders' money. In fact, they admitted they would like more of it.

For a powerful country these Americans are making very little noise about their affairs, but we feel their presence everywhere. We know they will be more and more in evidence as marines, troops and sailors appear, as families, friends and tourists follow in the expanding orbit of United States interests.

* * *

Inwardly we hope that they will not disturb us unduly, raise wages higher than we can afford. We hope they will feel at home and take an interest in the Colony—these quiet Americans who are to be with us for so long a time.

Somehow we feel important about it. We tell ourselves that we are at the spearhead of the union between English-speaking peoples—at the beginning of federation of democracies; and that it is a real responsibility thrust on peoples on a small red dot in the Caribbean. It's an experiment. Will it work?

It will if the same quiet course is pursued that is so evident at present. It will if we all have patience to *make* it work. We don't know these Americans very well, but if what we see is representative of the future, it will work.

## Mirror of World Opinion

### Students Get Action

High school students in our neighboring community of Desplaines have set the pattern for a real fight on the effort of the liquor interests to reach out for more business.

Learning that plans were well advanced for a $60,000 amusement center, including a bar, across Dempster Street from the Maine Township High School, just outside Desplaines, the student council obtained the signature of every student to a petition of protest. Their elders took up the fight, and various civic organizations also circulated petitions, so that when the protesting students were ready to appear, with their parents, before the county zoning board, the petitions bore more than 5,000 names.

No sooner had the zoning board convened than the sponsor of the tavern announced that in view of the stand of the boys and girls he had abandoned the idea.

The same idea might be followed by the cities near the camps where the young men of America are being trained for national defense.—*Daily News-Index*, Evanston, Ill.


# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

*An International Daily Newspaper*

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year .. $12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months .. $6.00 — One month .. $1.00
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

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CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
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EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
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*Published by* THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.